Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 22, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1455.*

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode, during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Island of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the Islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make to the foregoiug resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given that a reward of ten Rupees, will be paid to any person, who shall take up, and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of the division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6- Passports will be granted at Bombay, by the senior magistrate of police, in his absence, by the junior magistrate and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *Sec. to Govt.*
3D JUNE 1818.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,
10TH APRIL 1818

The duty of seizeing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories withont regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate, and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th April 1818.

Wooler & Co.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Friends and the Public, that they have received per Ship Colombo, a supply of Hodgsons Beer, in Cask and Butts, of the October Brewery, equal to any that has been in Bombay for some years past.

Bombay, 22d April 1818.

S. Ferrar.

BEGS leave Respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received by the Ship Colombo, an Investment of Europe Goods, amongst which is some of Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, & Hogsheads, of most Excellent quality, the whole will be Exposed for Sale as soon as landed.

Bombay, 22d April, 1818.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of JOHN LECKIE, JOHN ROBERT REID, and JAMES SINDRY. *Plaintiff's.*

vs.

WALTER CLELAND, of Bombay Mariner, *Defendant.*

To be Sold,
BY
Public Auction,
IN THE
MARINE YARD.

ON Saturday, the 25th day of April instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon the one quarter share with the proportion of stores of the good Ship called the Bombay Castle, the property of the said Defendant and now lying in Bombay Harbour.

The Condition of sale will be made known at the time of sale

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
21st APRIL 1818.

Advertisement.

IN the course of a few days a Shop will be opened in DADY'S buildings Forbes Street, for the Sale of a well arranged investment by the Ships Colombo, and Windsor Castle, consisting of the following Articles.

Smiths Perfumery,
Boots and Shoes.
Fine Cuttlery from Savigny,
Haberdashery of the Newest Fashions,
Gold and Silver Lace,
Hams and Cheeses,
Grocery,
Stationary,
Wines, Port, Sherry and Claret,
Brandy,
A few Casks of Hodgson's best Pale Ale.
New Publications,
Printed Cottons,
Sadlery,
Toys,
Hosiery,
Cyder and Perry,
Barclays, best brown stout,
Fresh, Salmon and Herrings,
Pickled Tongues.

And several other articles, the particulars of which, will appear in a subsequent paper.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH APRIL 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Brigades, composing that portion of the army under Major General Sir W. Grant Keir K. M. T. now on its return to Guzerat, be reduced immediately on the arrival of the Corps at Baroda; and the staff attached to join their respective Corps and Stations.

The following appointments attached to that Force are to be abolished from and after the 30th of this month.

Secretary to Major General Sir. W. G. Keir,—Interpreter, ditto.—Deputy Adjutant General,—Deputy Quarter Master General.—Officiating Superintending Surgeon,— Medical store keeper,—Baggage Master.

The preceding reduction are to include every relative subordinate appointment in the different Departments.

The officer at the head of the Commissiariat to discharge all hired extra Establishments of Doolie Bearers, Cattle and attendants.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of Captain C. B. James of his situation of Paymaster to the Poona Subsidiary Force; and to appoint Captain R. A. Gibbes in succession to that office.

Captain James is placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone.

Bombay Castle, 16th *April* 1818.

In giving publication to the following Division Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Imlack on the fall of Bhugwantghur, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to express the satisfaction he has derived from learning the spirited manner in which this service was performed and which reflects considerable credit on the Lieutenant Colonel and the officers and men composing the Detachment under his Command.

Field Detachment Orders 26th March 1811.

By Lieutenant Colonel W. Imlack C. B.

Lieutenant Colonel Imlack congratulates the Detachment on the rapid success of the morning, in taking possession of the Fort of Bhugwantghur under the difficulties of crossing the River exposed to a smart fire from the Enemy posted on the opposite Bank.

Lieutenant Colonel Imlack cannot help expressing his warmest approbation of the gallant style in which Captain Pearson, commanding the right Column, with Lieutenants Bell 89th Regiment and Raban 2d Bat. 2d Regt. and Capt. Gray, commanding the left Column, with Bt. Capt. Hughes 2d Bat. 2d Regt. effected the passage of the River and drove, the enemy from their posts and stockades, striking terror by the rapidity of their charge which led to the abandonment of the Fort.

The Commanding officer feels happy at the opportunity again afforded him of recording his estimation of the professional services of Lieutenants Groundwater and Lyons of the Artillery and Lieut. Pouget of the Engineers: he also requests Lieut. Dominicetti of the Hon. Company's Marine will accept his sincere thanks for the very able and essential services he has derived from that officer's exertions with the seamen and Marines under his orders; which he will deem his duty to express in the warmest manner to Government.

The Lieutenant Col. requests the officers will convey to the different details and departments his warmest thanks for their gallant and steady conduct.

(True Extract).
(Signed) S. HUGHES Capt. & actg. Line Adjt.

The appointment of Lieut. Le Mastre of Linguist in the 2d Bat. 8th Regiment N. I. is cancelled from this date.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.
FROM THE
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FORT WILLIAM, TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FEBRUARY 13, 1818.

Hon'ble A. Ramsay, Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

FEBRUARY 27, 1818.

Captain Edward Swale Portbury, Secretary to the Marine Board.

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM. MARCH 13, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council having received from the Agent to the Governor General at Benares, the melancholy intelligence of the demise on the 25th ultimo, of his Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Khorum Bukht, Nephew of His Majesty the King of Delhi, directs that Minute Guns, to the number of Forty-six, corresponding with the years of the Deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William in honor of His Highness's Memory.

By Command of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY, Actg Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Major General Boye, from Malabar Coast.

Lieutenant. Rowbotham, E. Regt. from Surat.

Captain Hicks, 2d Regt. N. I. from the coast.

Lieutenant Chas. C. Nattes, Madras Eng. from Travancore.

Captain Lieutenant Rt. Harrison, 2d-6th Regt. from Deckan.

Assistant Surgeon, M'cNiell,

Assistant Surgeon Shepperd, from Europe.

Lieutenant J. Little, European Regt. from Deckan.

Lieutenant. James Lyon, Brigade M. cavalry do.

Captain J. Carter, 3d Regt. from Bengal.

Lieutenant J. J. Gammage, M. H. A. from Mahidpoor.

DEPARTURES.—Captain M. Burns, 84th Regt. to the coast.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 16th, His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, Commander P. H. Bridges, Esq. from the Persian Gulph.

Ditto Ship Colombo, (Free Trader) captain Webb, from London,

Ditto 17th, Portuguese Ship Angelica, Syrang Mahomed Tayer from Damaun.

Ditto The Hon. Co's. Cruizer Vestal, Lieutenant F. Faithful, from Suez.

Ditto 19th, The Ship Windsor Castle, captain Thomas Haggard, from London.

Ditto 20th, The Ship Upton Castle, captain William Howell, from Calcutta.

Ditto Ship Cornwallis, captain R. Graham, from Calcutta.

Ditto Brig Hammoody, Naquadah Nizmoodeen, from Surat.

SAILED.—April 18th, Ship Glorioso, captain John Paterson, to the Red Sea.

Ditto 19th, The American Ship Exeter, captain William Lander, to Salem.

Ditto The American Brig Falcon, captain William Fairfield, to Boston.

Ditto 20th, French Ship Amiable Peggy, captain Fournier, to Bordeaux.

Ditto Ship Currimbux, captain A. W. Tuder, to the Persian Gulph.

Ditto 21st, Grab Ship Lovely Tish, captain William Capon, to Bussorah.

Portuguese Brig Globo, Ribeiro, for Lisbon.

PASSENGERS.—per Diana, from Cochin.

Major General Boye and Family, M. D. Albedyhl, and Family, Lieutenant Charles C. Natts M. Engineer Captain Hickes.

PASSENGERS PER COLOMBO.—Mr. Thomson, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Erskine.

Ditto per Angelico, captain A. T. Silva, Domingo, J. Gommez, Felinane N. Orcrio, and P. M. F. Bernardino.

Ditto per Windsor Castle, Mr. J. Shepperd, Mr. H. V. Munro, Mr. James Dunn, and Joshph de Costa.

Ditto per Upton Castle, Colonel Mabut, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Robinson.

Ditto per Cornwallis, captain and Mrs. Nixon, and captain Carter.

Ditto per Glorioso, Mr. Briggs.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Oramocto, Capt. Stricland, for London.
Ship Brampton, Capt. McKeller, for Ditto.
Ship Lang, Captain Clark, for Ditto.
Ship Grenada, Captain Scott, for Ditto.
Ship Dorethy, Captain Heward, for Ditto.
Ship Seaforth, Captain Crosby for Liverpool.
Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Johnstone, for Liverpool.
Ship Sulimany, Captain Suxpitch, for China.
Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for Ditto.
Ship Ann, Captain Riddock, for Ditto.
Ship Glenelg, Captain Cooper, for Ditto.
Ship Shaw Allum, Captain Denham, for Bussorah.
Ship Hamoody, late Mary, Captain Cooper, for Bussorah.
Ship Neptune, Captain Rogers, for Bengal.

Portuguese.—Ship Carmo, Captain Lopes, for Macao.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain Butelho, for Macao.

French.—Ship Bourbon, for Bordeaux.
Ship Franklin, Capt. Thirat, for Bordeaux.

American.—Ship Tartar, Capt. Rogers, for Boston.
Ship Saco, Captain Beckford, for Ditto.
Ship Atlas, Captain Gordon, for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March 11th Spanish Ship Espina, Captain M. de Areilza, from Manila.

Ship Marquis of Anglesea, Captain George Moorsoon, from England.

12. Ship Fletcher, Captain W. Fletcher, from Liverpool.

Brig Cauder Bux, Aber Raman, from Pegue.

Ship Success, Captain F Pawick, from China, and Madras.

14. Ship Thetis, Captain John Robinson, from Rangoon.

15. Ship John Inglis, Captain James Baillie, from Newcastle.

Ship Mysore, Captain A. Glass, from Rangoon.

16. French ship Charles, Captain J. B. Dupree, from Havre de Grace, and Rio Janeiro.

Ship Constantine, Captain W. H. Miller, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

March 12th Ship Herculas, Captain J. Henderson, for Cape of Good Hope, and Gibraltar.

Schooner Brothers, Captain P. Gordon, for Malacca, and Ochotsk.

13. Brig Favorite, (late Thereza) Captain R. A. Roe, for Penang, Malacca, and Batavia.

Ship Carron, Captain D. Seton, for Bombay.

Grab ship Caudry, Nacoda, for Tillicherry.

14, ship Caledonia, Capt. E. S. Roberts, for London.

15, ship Philippa, Capt. G. Nicholls, for Penang, and China.

Portuguese ship Saõ Miguel, Capt. L. A. da Sa Beliraõ, for Macao.

17, ditto ship Belizario, Capt. C. A. D. Campos, for Macao.

PASSENGERS.

By the Kingston, Captain J. E. Barslow.
TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Havell, Mrs. Havell, Mr James Havell, Mr. John Havell, Mr. R. W. Davis, Mr. John Wallace, of the Firm of Messrs. Lewis Simpson and Wallace, 4 Children.

By the Emperor Alexander, Captain J. A. Butler
TO EUROPE

Captain Bucke, 30th N I. Mr. James Denay, surgeon.

By the Harmony, Captain D. Wishard.
TO EUROPE.

Mr. Edward Vickers.

By the Metcalfe, Captain Havard
TO EUROPE.

Mr. Culloden, Lieut. Col. Philpot, H. M. 24th Drg. Lieut. Col. Yule, H. C's Eur. Reg. Lieut. Chesney, Adjut. and Q. Master of Artillery, Mr. W. Culloden, Mr. L. P. Culloden 3 Children.

MADRAS.
SHIPING INTELIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—March 20, Brig Prosper, Capt. B. S. Vaz, from Trincomaliee, 22d, Ship Mary Ann, Capt. J. R. Arbuthnot, from Calcutta 23, Brig Lion

Capt. Jarnett, from Calcutta 14th March, 20, Shi Ahamoody, Capt. R. Burrell, from Calcuta,

DEPARTURES March 19, Brig Industry, Capt. F. Monat, for Bombay, do. Brig Fairy, Capt. T. W. Stewart, for Vizagapatam, 22d H. C, Ship Union, Capt. J. E. Johnson, to Ceylon and London, 24, Brig Prosper, Capt. B. S. Vaz, for Masulipatam, Do. H. N. M. Brig Prince of Orange, Capt. Pearl, for Sadras.

COLOMBO.

ARRIVAL. 3d March, Ship Admiral Drury, George Thompson, Master, from Bombay, Passengers Mr. Saunders and J. R. Gillou, 2d, Brig Cyclops, John Poulson, Master from Cochin.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVED. 5th March, Ship Neptune, J. Rogers Master, from Calcuta. Passengers H. Woollock and three Native for Ceylon, Passed Ship Kaikussroo, J. Kingsmill, Master from Bombay, Do. Grab N. S. de. Conceiçaõ, R. N. Vieira, Master from Malaca,

DEPARTURE. 28th February Brig Anna Catharins, P. Barbet Master for Colombo, Passengers T. Skinner, Esq. Mr. Letherland, and 8 men of H. M. 19th Regiment, 1st March, Brig Leda, James Stewart, Master, for Cape of Good Hope Passenger Captain Creegh, 83d Regiment 6th Ship Mary, Alexander Moffet, Master, for Isle of France and London Passengers Dr. and Mrs. Scratchley and Family Lieut. and Adjudant Hay 73d Regiment. Lieutenent Eastwood late 3d Ceylon Regiment, Mr. Moncur.

BOMBAY.

MARRIED At Surat. On the 13th, of April, Capt Long, of the 2d Batt. 5th Regt. of Native Intantry, to Miss Caroline Busfkins.

BIRTH At Malwan, on the 28th March, the Lady of Lieut. Charles Payne of a Daughter.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

Nov. 8. Lady Charles Bentinck, of a son.

On Saturday evening last, at Putney Heath, the Lady of Wm. Jones, Esq. Marshal of the Kings' Bench, of a son.

At Littleton, in Middlesex, on the morning of the 20th instant, the Right Honourable Lady Caroline Wood, of a son.

Yesterday, at his residence in Albemarle-street, the Lady of Sir W. Adams, of a daughter.

On Thursday, Oct. 30, at Pakenham-hall, Ireland, the Countess of Longford, of a son and heir.

Yesterday morning, the Lady of John Adams, Esq. of Great Jsmes-Street, Bedford-row, of a son.

At Clifton, the Marchioness of ELY, of a son.

At Lausanne, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel WAUCHOPE, of a daughter.

The Lady of Captain BRADSHAW, of the 5th dragoon guards, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, at Plympton St. Mary, by the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. the Rev. William Molesworth, Rector of St. Breock and St. Ewan, Cornwall, to Katherine, eldest daughter of Paul Treby Treby, Esq. of Plympton, Devon.

On Thursday, at St. George's church, Hanover-square, Geo. Stanley Repton, Esq. of Dover-street, to the Honourable Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Lord Eldon.

Yesterday, at Greenwich, Lieutenant John White, R. N. to Miss Smith, daughter of Richard Smith Esq.

On Monday, the 3d instant, at Berstead, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq. only son of William Ayshford Sanford, Esq. Nynehead-court, in the county of Somerset, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Langham, Bart. of Cottesbrook, in the county of Northampton.

On Monday, the 3d instant, at St. Catharine-Creechurch, Leaden-hall-street, John Sandwith, Esq. of Bombay, to Frances, only daughter of the late Mr. Whitrow, of Jewry-street, Aldgate.

On Tuesday, the 28th of October last, at the British Ambassador's Chapel, at Paris, by the Rev. Augustus Campbell, his Excellency's Chaplain, Thomas William Dickinson, Esq. to Lucy Anne, only daughter of the late Henry Tonge, Esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

On the 30th Sepetember, at Mary-la-Bonne new Church, the reverend PERCIVAL SPEARMAN WILKISON, son of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Witton Castle Durham, to SOPHIA MARY, only daughter of Captain Austruther, nephew of Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart. of Balcaskie, formerly of the 77th and 62d regiments.

DIED.

Yesterday, Henry Topham, Esq. of John-street, Bedfordrow, in the 74th year of his age.

At Grcneda, on October 8th, after a few days illness, deeply lamented by his family and friends, Samuel Harrison, Esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General to his Majesty's Forces, aged 21.

On Thursday night, 27th instant, in Burton-street, Albert Gledstanes, Esq. late Commander in the East India Company's Service.

On Saturday last. at Bristol, Mr. Samuel Hadley, son of the late Samuel Hadley Esq. of Clapham-common.

On Friday, the 31st ultimo, at Weymouth, Mrs. Berners, widow of the Rev. Henry Berners, late Rector of Hambleden, in Bucks.

On the 2d instant, at Salt-hill, on his return from Bristol, the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of West Tilbury, Essex.

At Tunis in the prime of life, that celebrated archæologist, Count CAMILLO BORGIA.

Died at his seat of Ammondell, Linlithgowshire, on the 8th instant, in the 71st year of his age, the honourable HENRY ERSKINE, second son of the late Henry David Earl of Buchain.

Mr. Erskine was called to the Scottish bar, of which he was long the brightest ornament, in the year 1768 and was for several years Dean of the Faculty of Advocates: he was twice appointed Lord Advocate, in 1783 and in 1806, under the Rockingham and the Grenville administrations. During the years 1806 and 1807, he sat in Parliament for the Dunbar and Dumfries districts of boroughs.

Lately, at Paris, Countess Dillon, cousin-german to Josephine, the first wife of Bonaparte, and mother to the Lady of General Bertrand, now in the island of Saint Helena. Countess Dillon, was the relict of the late Honorable Arthur Dillon, Lieutenant-General and Colonel Proprietor of the Irish Brigade Regiment bearing his name in the service of France, and brother to the late Charles Viscouut Dillon, and the Hon. Dowager Lady Jerning. Few persons have suffered greater domestic afflictions than this Lady: her husband, General Dillon, to whom she was tenderly attached, perished in 1793 upon the scaffold, among the crowd of victims immolated to the Demon of Revolutionary France: her favourite durghter, the late Duchess of Fitzjames, fell an early victim to consumption: and she lived to witness the perpetual exile of her sole remaining daughter, under circumstances which precluded even the consolation of complaint.

At his house at Buntingford, on the 16st instant, in the 51st year of his age, Robert Wood, M. D.

On Wednesday the 5th instant, at Ramsgate, after a long and severe illness, much and deservedly regretted, the Rev. Peter Thoroton, Rector of Colwick and Bridgeford, Notts, and Prebendary of Wolverhampton.

On the 20th November. Thos. Wm. Plummer, Esq. the eldest son of Thomas Plummer Esq. of Camberwell.

On the 28th Octobe,r much lamented Mr. Alfred Giles of Judd street, Brunswicksquare solicitor aged 26.

On the 21st November, in her 18th year, after a lingering illness of more than 2 years, which she bore with uncomplaining patience and resignation, Jane the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Woodfall, of Sloane Square, Chelsea.

THOMAS SHERIDAN, ESQ.—We feel much regret in communicating to the public the death of this gentleman. He had long suffered under a declining state of health, and had removed to various places, in hopes that change of air would contribute to his recovery, and at length obtained an appointment at the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. SHERIDAN has left a widow and several children, two of whom are now at the Cape. For a short time he served in the army, and was with the Earl of MOIRA as his Aid-de-Camp in Scotland, when he formed an attachment to the Lady he has now left, the daughter of a Scotch gentleman of the name of CALLENDER. Either immediately before or soon after his death, Mrs. SHERIDAN broke a blood vessel, but was recovering. The Situation held by Mr. SHERIDAN is that of Colonial Paymaster, the duties of which are very slight, and the emoluments one thousand pounds a year. Although the state of his health prevented his sharing, in the usual way, the luxuries of the table, his convivial faculties were as popular at the Cape as those of his father were in England; and his house was frequented with parties from the garrison and the Civil Department. He was the son of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN by his first wife, the daughter of Mr. LINLEY, and was the only child of that marriage. Mr. SHERIDAN is said to have departed this life on the 12th of last September.—The only offspring now of this celebrated family is CHARLES SHERIDAN, Esq. the son of the Right Hon. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN by his second wife. It is understood that he has devoted himself to the Bar.—*Sun.*

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 22d April 1818.

The Colombo, Captain Webb, who anchored in our harbour on Thursday, as announced in our Extra paper of that day, has added but little to our Stock of intelligence; the papers are very much filled with the details of the loss of our young Princess, and the speculations of politicians, on the event. The loyalty of the nation has never been more evinced than on this melancholy occasion, addresses have flocked in from all quarters, and meetings have taken place with every demonstration of the most sincere grief; some of the Foreign Journals have, however, carved out a new dynasty for us, but it has only exposed the author to much merited castigation, which the Editor of the Times has given him, we forbear for this reason any farther comment. The two articles alluded to, will be found in our Columns.

The Free Traders Sappho, Surat Castle, Ann, Melpomene and Swallow, may all be expected in the course of this month.

Cotton keeps up its price. On the 15th of November we observe Surat quoted at 15½d. Bengal at 11d. and Pernambucos at 2s. 2d. Rice was from 30 to 36 per Cwt. the accounts from the continent, are also favourable.

The Hon'ble C. Cruizer Vestal from Suez entered the harbour on Friday, it appears that Major Moore reached Alexandria on the 27th of December. She brings no news of consequence, but we understand that Ali Pacha, is extremely desirous of increasing his maritime establishment.

Accounts from Muscat states, that the Imam has made peace with the Jooasmee and it is supposed he will soon have possession of the whole of the Pearl coast.

There were several Merchant Ships at Bushire, and an American Ship and Brig at Muscat, who sold their cargo of Marine stores to advantage, the Brig is the same that made her appearance about a month ago at Mandavi in the Gulf of Cutch.

The following Free Traders who left this port in May June and July last, had arrived in England, viz. The Timandra, Swallow, Argo, Wellington, Mary, Mulgrave Castle, and Lord Cathcart.

It is remarkable that Mrs. Ellis, the former possessor of Claremont, died in child birth, and we have also to record the deaths of two other distinguished Ladies, by the same mischance, viz. Lady Albemarle and the Hon'ble Mrs. Cavendish. We are told, however, that not more than one in fifty thousand, are so unfortunate.

Letters by the Grenada, for London, who will sail on Thursday, will be received at the office of Messrs Forbes and Co.

The Brampton, Mc'Kellar, is also under dispatch, and the Lang, will sail about the end of the month.

The French Ship Jeune Sophie, bound to the Isle of France was burnt on the Coast of Brazil in consequence of the bursting of a bottle of Vitriol, the Crew arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 31st of August.

The Dawk still continues to meet occasional interuptions. Bengal Journals of the 2d of March came in on Saturday, though our brother Editor was so fortunate as to have one of the 18th the day before.

The Wahebee power if not annihilated is certainly much more limited than ever, so convenient a creed will, however, not be easily resigned, the Ablution performed by the Mahomedan religion cannot be meant for us, for we have no water to perform them; the fasts cannot relate to us, for the poverty of our country makes us fast every day.

The proceedings (in the case of Young Ashford the brother of Mary Ashford, who has appealed against the verdict which acquited Thornton of the murder of his sister, and moved for a new trial) are curious Thornton has in consequence waged his battel.

The last time the trial by battel was awarded in this country was in the case of Lord Rea and Mr. Ramsey in the reign of Charles the 1st but the battel did not take place, the last case of appeal was in the case of Smith, a widow, versus Taylor in the year 1771, and there is now an appeal of murder in the Court of Kings bench in Ireland which has been postponed from time to time, and is now gone off until next term.

H. M. 67th Regiment, arrived on Sunday from Guzerat.

We understood that several King's Regiments were under orders for India.

The harvest has been abundant, and in the Western Counties, most particularly so, good Beef was at 4½ per lb. and the Quartern Loaf at 14 d.

The Algerines under their new *Dey*, appear to be more formidable than ever, we observe several notices respecting their Squadrons, in the English papers.

At the Michaelmas fair at Leipsic, the Sale of English Manufactures, were effected to an astonishing amount, our correspondent adds that the prejudices in favor of our manufactures are every day gaining ground.

Some of the Captains were sworn into the commands of their Ships on the 10th of October.

The Ships for Bombay are:—

The Balcarras,	Jameson,
Buckinghamshire,	Adams,
Castle Huntly,	Macleod,
Duke of York,	H. Campbell.
George Canning,	Patterson,
Thomas Coutts,	Marjoribanks

SECOND SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GAOL DELIVERY.

Through an oversight in our last Paper the names of William Ashburner, T. Morgan, and J. A. Macpherson, Esquires, were omitted in the list of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury appeared in Court on Wednesday morning and presented the following true Bills.

1st. James Good, for grand larceny.

2d. Jadow Jogidass Rajpoot and Nagur Ragoonath, for receiving stolen goods.

3d. Waljee Hirjee Bhattia for a burglary.

4th. Appa Mungenath Karnatkee, for stealing in a dwelling house.

5th. Mandun Wujsee Kharwa,
Natho Ala Kharwa,
Suga Poora Kharwa,
Jetta Poora Kharwa,
Ramjee Dossa Kharwa, &
Bhoja Dewa Kharwa,
} for a burglary.

The bills which had been sent in against the other prisoners were not found. The grand jury were then discharged, and the Court proceeded with the trials.

There was nothing very remarkable or generally interesting in any of them, and we therefore confine ourselves to the enumeration of the verdicts and sentences.

James Good, found guilty of robbing the treasure chest under his charge—sentenced to seven year's transportation to New South Wales.

Jadow Jogidass Rajpoot and Nagur Ragoonath Rajpoot, found guilty of receiving stolen goods, to be once publicly flogged.

Weljee Hirjee Bhattia found guilty of a burglary, but strongly recommended by the jury, to the mercy of the Court; to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years.

Appa Munjenath, found guilty of feloniously stealing (in the dwelling house of Hira Kusbin) to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Nutho Ala and Suga Poora, found guilty of a burglary (committed in the House of a Gossein,) to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years.

Mandun Wujsee, Jetha Poora, Ramjee Dossa and Bhoja Dewa, who were charged with burglary in the same indictment with the two last prisoners, were acquitted and discharge by proclamation; as were likewise two European soldiers and a Bramin against whom no bills were found.

In passing sentence on Good, the Recorder represented to him in the most impressive manner, the enormity of his crimes & the narrow escape, he had from a more dreadful punishment, pointed out to him the opportunity he now had for reformation, & trusted such opportunity, would not be lost.

The prisoner was a young man of about 30 years of age and we understand has a wife and child.

Fully sensible how very gratifying it must have been to the troops of the Poona brigade, to have had their exertions noticed in so handsome and affecting a farewell tribute, by an officer of Colonel Burr's distinguished abilities, to whose energy, zeal & judgment, the victory of the 5th November, the consequent disheartened state of the enemy and the subsequent safety of the station are to be attributed, we are most happy to give insertion to the following brigade orders issued by that gallant officer on his giving over charge of the Poona brigade to Col. Boles.

BRIGADE ORDERS BY LT. COL. BURR

Camp Poona, Feb. the 24th 1818.

The commanding officer being on the point of delivering over the brigade (he has for some months past had the honour of commanding under circumstances associated with such proud recollections as must ever endear the remembrance of the anxious and memorable period to the minds of every individual who had the pleasure of participating therein (feels peculiar satisfaction in returning his sincere acknowledgments to Lieut. Col. Roome, Major Ford and the officers and men, European and Native, he has had the honour of commanding under circumstances of such peculiar difficulty, for their gallant and honorable conduct in situations requiring the utmost exertion of their energy, confidence and devotion so honorably manifested in the varied and trying situations in which they have been placed, which establish claims to his gratitude which can never be effaced, and must ever create an anxious interest in his mind for their future welfare and prosperity.

To Captain Thew, the commandant of the Artillery of the brigade, for his cordial assistance and the zeal and intelligence with which he has discharged the important duties of his situation, his thanks are particularly due.

To Captain Lewis and Ensign Slight, Colonel Burr has already had the pleasure of expressing his sense of their highly creditable attention to their respective duties.

To the officers of his personal staff, Colonel Burr begs leave to return his sincere thanks for their kind assistance in the discharge of varied contingent duties, foreign to their official situations, which must ever occasion his feeling an anxious interest in their future welfare and happiness.

While the commanding officer could ill acquit himself of the sentiments with which he is impressed, were he to omit

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bearing testimony to the alacrity with which Captain Lodwick M. B. S. A. F. has ever done him the favour to afford him his assistance.

The commanding officer feels much pleasure in offering this tribute of his acknowledgment to Lieut. Ellis, Bazar Master, for the constant anxiety he has evinced to render himself useful on every and many arduous occasions which public duty or private feeling could suggest while the attention he bestowed on his department (on which so much of the comfort of the force depended) are equally creditable to his public and private character.

To Dr. Meek, Sg. Surgeon, his acknowledgments are particularly due for his humane and constant attention to those duties which, while from their very nature they constitute objects of the first public importance, tend to exalt the character of the individual in the esteem not only of those who have the benefit of his professional talents, but of those who have the gratification of witnessing his benevolent exertions.

With these sentiments the commanding officer begs leave to offer them his constant good wishes for their happiness and prosperity, assuring them he can never be indifferent to their honour and welfare.

Signed C. B. BURR,
Lieut. Colonel.

[*From the Bombay Courier,—April* 18.

The Force under General Munro, in the southern part of the Deckan, have taken Belghaum and were marching to the attack of Nepaunee, one of their strongest holds, which after reducing they would march further East, in the direction of Punderpore, where many forts are still in posession of the enemy. Our correspondent informs us that the country hereabout is most delightful, being an extensive plain, rich beyond description—the villages large and populous, surrounded with trees, and many situated on the bank of rivers, forage is in plenty, and provisions abundant, as this part of the country has not been before the seat of War.

CAMP BEFORE CHANDAH.

7TH APRIL.

On our advance to within fifty miles of this we fell in with, and dispersed, a Body of Bajee Row's horse, the advance of his whole force who had crossed to the East bank of the Warda on the 3d, with an intention of marching on Chandah, agreeable to an invitation from the Killedar of that place, some prisoners that we took gave us the following account of his force and Commanders:—

Bajee Row's Horse under his Brother Chimnajee Appa.	6000
Nepunker.	3000
Vinchore Raja.	6000
The late Gokla's Brother. ..	10,000
Ramdeen, one of Holkar's late Chief.	4000
Trimbuckjee Danglia.	3000
Gunput Row.	2000
	34,000

The direction of this large force was charged by our small one consisting of the:—

6th Bengal Cavalry, including a squadron of the 8th.	800
Pedlar's Horse.	1000
Three Galloper Guns.	
Infantry.	1000

This will give some idea of the state of alarm, that exist in their Camps and what a wretched, cowardly crew his army is composed of

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We have the pleasure of publishing the following General Orders by His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop B. on the occasion of his Command of the Deckan Army terminating as it did on the 31st of last month.

G. O. By the Commander in Chief.

Aurangabad, 31st of March 1818.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop having in pursuance of the authority invested in him for that purpose by the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief made such arrangements as were necessary towards the breaking up of the Army of the Deckan. His Excellency proceeds to issue his final Orders as Commander in Chief of that Army.

From and after the present date herefore the designation of the Army of the Deckan is discontinued, and the Corps Commanded by Brigadier General Doveton and Smith will revert to the footing on which they stood previously to the Lieutenant General's assumption of the Chief Command.

As the Divisions of which Brigadier Generals Doveton and Smith are to retain the Command, will still, for a time, exceed the ordinary amount of the Subsidiary Forces which constituted their original Commands and will continue to be employed in operations intimately connected with those in which they have been engaged since they received that rank. Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop notifies to the Army that it is not at present the intention of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to recall the Commissions issued to the above Officers; that on similar grounds, Brigadier Generals Munro, Pritzler, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Augustus Floyer will also retain for the present, the rank of Brigadier General, and that Brigadier Generals Munro, Smith and Pritzler, will continue to act in the same relations to each other as they now fulfil.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop authorizes the General and Personal Staff at Head Quarters to continue to maintain their Field Establishments until the arrival of His Excellency at Fort St. George.

Sir Thomas Hislop would have deemed it quite superfluous after the high and flattering encomiums bestowed on the Army of the Deckan by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief to express those which the Gallant Army he has had the honor to Command throughout so eventful a compaign, is in so preeminent a degree entitled to personally from him. Impelled however by a sense of what is due to them for their undeviating obse vance of the most exact discipline, thereby throwing a Lustre on their acknowledged achievements, he cannot resist the opportunity which the present moment affords, of bearing the most public testimony to their further just deserts.

Each and every Division of the Army having entitled itself to, and received the Lieutenant Generals thanks and applause, it becomes unnecessary now to revert to the particular occasions which called forth these acknowledgements; nothing is therefore left to His Excellency to repeat, but that they have allmost nobly done their duty, thereby leaving on his mind an indelible impression of admiration. To have been placed at the head of the Army of the Deckan, must to the latest period of his life, prove the source of his greatest pride, as the conferring on him, by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of so distinguished a Command, must ever claim the acknowledgements of his utmost gratitude.

To Major General Sir William Grant Kier, to Brigadier Generals Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, Smith, and Pritzler, and to Lieutenant Colonel Adams, who Commanded the several Divisions of the Army in the Field, Sir Thomas Hislop once more tenders to their acceptance the offer of his most sincere and grateful thanks, for the eminent services they have performed while serving under His Command, and His Excellency requests they will each do him the favour of conveying the same to the Corps which have composed their Divisions during the campaign.

The Lieutenant General avails himself with pleasure of the present occasion to record the high sense he entertains of the able and energetic assistance he has received during the whole of the campaign, from his General and Personal Staff in conducting their respective Departments and duties which justly entitles them to his unqualified thanks and approbation. His Excellency at the same time deems it proper to remark that if the Commissariat arrangements during the short period when the Army was in the Field 1815, was such as to demand his particular applause on that occasion, the more arduous and complicated duties required of the Department during the late service which were most satisfactorily fulfilled under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment, gives Lieutenant Colonel Morison, aided as he has been by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Mackintosh and the Officers of his Department the strongest claim to His Excellency's acknowledgements and high commendation.

All returns, and communication from the Army of the Deckan are to be forwarded through the prescribed channels to Sir Thomas Hislop's Head Quarters up to this date inclusive; and His Excellency will reserve to himself the right of giving such further orders and instructions, as may be necessary on all points at present under reference, or requiring submission for approval to superior authority, up to the same period.

We have the satisfaction to report the reduction of the fort of Ramghur in the Province of Salsee by a Detachment under the Command of Colonel Pearson and the occupation of that of Cumta by Lieutenant Colonel Imlack who had proceeded to invest Deoghur.

The following Extract of Brigade Orders By Lieutenant Colonel Prother, dated Camp Indapore 17th April 1818.—*will clearly elucidate a very spirited affair in which a Detachment of the Force under that Officer's Command has been engaged.*

The Commanding Officer with sentiments of satisfaction publishes to the Force for general information the following particulars of the attack of the Stockades under Captain Rose, H. M. 89th Regiment.

There were three Stockades on a range of Hills in Shape some what like a half Crescent, Capt. Rose divided his Detachment in three parts, one under Captain Hutchinson and Lieutenant Crosby, another with Lieutenant Bellassis, and Lieutenant Dowdall, the third under his personal Command with Lieutenant Phelan, (the Enemy were in number five hundred under the Superintendence of a Dewan, with Rocket Batteries, and two small Guns,) the Detachment of Poona Auxiliary Horse supported the Infantry.

The attack on the Flank Stockades commenced nearly at the same time under a heavy fire of Rockets and Musquestry, and were carried in a very Gallant Style by Captain Hutchinson, and Lieutenant Bellassis, the Enemy abandoning the Post immediately, on perceiving which Captain Rose who had maintained the Centre for the purpose of supporting the Parties Gallantly pushed on and carried the main Stockade capturing two Guns.

The Poona Auxiliary Horse under Brigade Major Moore perceiving the Enemy making off, ascended the Hill with difficulty and finding a road got up to a Party of the Enemy under the Dewan, killed many of them and took the Dewan, and others Prisoners.

The Commanding Officer tenders his thanks to Capt. Rose for his judicious arrangement and to all the Officers and men who had the honor to share in the success of the morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother is pleased to express his approbation of Brigade Major Moore's conduct and of the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother conceives this affair to be Worthy of representation to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it is his pride and ever will be to bring to notice the conduct of any part of his Gallant Force, from whom in the present campaign he has received such general Support.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT. SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	Buy. Ans.		Sell. Rs.	Sell. Ans.
3	6	Six per Cent Loan Obligation. Disc.	3	14

Ceylon.

MARCH 7, 1818.

Since our last publication very little change has taken place in the state of affairs in the Interior; in Suffragam under the instructions of Lieutenant Colonel Geddes of the 83 Regiment marched from Balangodde on the 19th ultimo to Alootnoor and being fired at from the Temple there (which is built on an elevated platform) took possession of it killing 2 of the rebels, occupying it and taking one Prisoner, the rest having escaped by a gate which was unobserved by the party, the Village being abandoned was burnt, and Lieutenant Colonel Geddes proceeded to Kalapana, where he arrived on the 22d, having on the way burnt Mooktugamme which the inhabitants had deserted, on the 23d the the Detachment proceeded to the village belonging to a Chief appointed by the pretender to be Dessave of Suffragam in which they found his property, which was destroyed together with two hand Powder Mills and a manufactory of gun shots: on the 24th Lieutenant Colonel Geddes returned to Balangodde, and by subsequent letters from Lieutenant Colonel Prother, it appears the effect of this excursion has been the return of several inhabitants who had joined in the insurrection, and who have now requested pardon.

The last account from Major M'Donald are from Pannegame dated 21st ultimo, that active Officer had been continuing his attempts to surprize the Rebel Chiefs, and in one, a party has succeeded in killing a Mobottale of the Kendepalle Corle; in several excursions of the lower orders have met the same fate.

The rebels have since the 2d instant prevented the Tappals coming in from Trincomalee, they shewed themselves on that day in great strength on the Hills round Atgello, but on Captain Raper, who observed them from a Post he was occupying on the East of the Mahavillagunga, advancing towards them, they dispersed without firing a shot; Captain Raper's presence has also served to keep in allegiance the large population of Harrispattoo, which the Chief of that District assured that Officer would have been compelled to join the rebels of Doombera but for the appearance of his Detachment.

The force in Doombera has been increased by the arrival of Captain Brankenberg with a Detachment of 74 rank and file at Hanwelle from which he was advancing to Halliale; Major Hext will by this occasion be enabled to adopt the messures of severity in that Province which it has been found absolutely necessary to order, those of lenity having been tried without effect.

By a minute of Government published in the first sheet of the Paper it appears that it was found adviseable to remove Eheylepolle Maha Nilame from Kandy to Colombo, and to order the seizure of the Dessave of the 7 Korles being a Son of the Pillemé Eallawe so long First Adigar, he however made his escape and has joined the Rebels, in consequence of which his property has been confiscated, and his relation of the same name, the 2d Adigar, has been placed under restraint as having abetted his escape.

An arrangement which will tend much to the ease and comfort of a valuable class of inhabitants of the Kandyan Provinces, is also announced in a Proclamation published in this Gazette.

English Extracts.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHRLOTTE.

We must often revert to the death of our beloved Princess. Every circumstance connected with this deplorable event is interesting. It will be therefore some satisfaction to a mourning people to know, that every thing within the power of human care, skill, and attention, was done to ensure the safety of the Royal Mother and her infant. No accident had occurred, no unforeseen casualty disappointed a happy issue. The result was the will of Heaven, which no human sagacity could foresee, no human caution could provide for, nor human skill could avert. This chastisement it becomes us to suffer with patience & resignation. Religion teaches us that it was inflicted for wise purposes, and it is not for mortals to arraign the works of Providence, and say that its dispensations, however excruciating, are unwise and severe. But though we be not allowed to question why the nation is thus visited, the public feel an anxious wish to know how it has been thus visited; nor can it be called an idle curiosity, where the information sought for leads to consolation, and assists us to sustain the calamity with becoming fortitude. With this view, then, we submit the following particulars immediately connected with the sad event. They are derived from an authentic source, and may be relied upon with confidence.

In the first place, then, we wish to contradict several incorrect accounts which have appeared in our Paper, as well as in other prints. We are authorised to state, that her Royal Highness was not delivered with instruments, but by her own pains; that it was suspected, in the forenoon of Wednesday, that the infant was dead; and that Sir R. CROFT never quitted her Royal Highness for a longer space of time than ten minutes, from the

commencement of her labour, till the fatal termination of her illness.

Having thus disposed of a rumour from whence it might be implied that there was the slightest intermission in the most intense care on the part of those who had the safety of her Royal Highness in their hands, or that the death of the Royal infant was in any way owing to violent means, rendered necessary by the difficulty of the birth, we proceed to some other particulars derived from an equally authentic source. We know the delicacy of the subject; we know that the weaknesses of human nature (féminine nature) are not fit to be exposed to the eye, and that no rude hand should approach the veil that conceals them; but we feel that the present is a case of public and national interest, which if it does not justify, will excuse a liberty that would be, under other circumstances, a reprehensible breach of decorum. For fifty-one hours did this interesting and lamented Princess struggle in the pains of labour. During this time the Members of the Privy Council were in an adjoining room, and the Medical Gentlemen in attendance on her Royal Highness were in constant communication with them, reporting the progress of the case. When it was announced to them that the birth had taken place, but that the infant was still-born, great pleasure was expressed that it had come in the natural way, and that it had not been found necessary to employ extraordinary means. In fact, it had been perfectly ascertained some time previous to the birth that the child was dead. The infant was instantly conveyed into an adjoining room by the physicians, and the most approved means for assisting or restoring animation, among which is that of rubbing the body with salt and mustard, were resorted to, but without success. In fact the child was dead before it entered the world, and GOD alone could animate it. The experiment was, therefore, made in the anxiety to leave nothing undone, rather than with the hope or chance of any effect. The Royal Mother, as has been already stated, bore the disappointment with fortitude and pious resignation. There is scarcely an instance of any female who had suffered such severe and protracted pain, appearing so well, as did her Royal Highness after the birth. Her state appeared so highly favourable, the Medical Gentlemen would have been justified in retiring—but, as we have already stated, their unwinking vigilance did not admit any relaxation, and Sir R. CROFT remained constant in his attendance. Her Royal Highness was composed, and free from embarrassment or agitation, and spoke to Prince LEOPOLD and the Medical Attendants with ease and composure—but soon after twelve a fatal change took place. A great difficulty of respiration came on, her chest heaved with violence, and in this state did this amiable and ever-to-be-lamented Princess breathe her last. At this awful moment, and during the progress of her illness, the females at Claremont, who constituted the immediate society of her Royal Highness, were Lady JOHN THYNNE and Mrs. CAMPBELL. There was also Mrs. GRIFFITHS, the nurse, a woman accustomed to attend Ladies of high rank in a similar situation, and, of course, of the highest character in her line.—The other females were the subordinate and regular domestics of the establishment.—The immediate cause of the death of this beloved Princess remains to be explained, and for that purpose the body was opened yesterday, when there was found in the *pericardium* (the region of the heart) about two ounces of *serum*, or liquid matter, but how or when produced could not be ascertained; and, therefore, this lamented death can be only accounted for by presuming that the constitution was exhausted by severe and protracted pains, and nature sunk beneath the struggle.

The remains of this lamented Princess will be deposited in the Royal Vault, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor. The ceremonial of the funeral will, probably, not differ much from that at the funeral of the late Princess AMELIA. That amiable Princess died on the 2d of November, 1810, and was interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 13th. The general mourning for the lamented Princess CHARLOTTE will be probably the same ordered on that melancholy occasion. By a recent regulation we believe no Court mourning will extend in duration beyond three months. But who shall fix limits to the grief of heart, the internal mourning which this awful visitation has produced—which has changed the house of joy into the house of sorrow, and aggravated affliction by the disappointment of the fondest and most confident expectations? Alas! this internal grief, this pure sorrow, must not be reckoned by months or years. It must endure as long as memory shall hold its seat—as long as the remembrance of her virtues and loveliness shall endure—as long as the chasm which her death has made continues not filled with equal worth and goodness—with equal cause of joy and gladness to the nation, which her inestimable life afforded.

This melancholy event, of which every heart is full, and for which evey countenance bears the traces of sorrow, seems to have absorbed every feeling of business or of pleasure in this immense metropolis. A general expression of grief pervades the whole city; the shops are half closed, as if each house had to mourn the loss of some near relative; and the afflicting calamity that has stripped the Royal House of England of its fairest blossom, appears to be felt as a general domestic misfortune. The blow has come upon us so like one of those awful convulsions of nature, where no warning voice is heard until all around is ruin and death, that the flattering thought of its impossibility will sometimes start upon us in our more listless moments, as if the whole were some horrible dream, too distressing for memory. But the sad reality returns—and in the gloomy mood which sorrow generates, our ideas rush into futurity, and attempt to contemplate the national evils that may arise from our present affliction. The name of the Princess CHARLOTTE had long been associated with the proudest feelings of the nation; the energetic character of her mind had been early developed, which an education that befitted a sovereign had improved and regulated. She had studied the human heart in the pages of history, and loved to mark the virtues & weaknesses of those to whom fortune had consigned the happiness or misery of their fellow-creatures. There she found how vain was the career of ambition or the courtier's flattery in securing the applause of posterity, and that the stern morality of the historian was proof against every blandishment. Taught by his philosophy she had resolved to follow his precepts, and, as it is said that she had chosen a model for her government from the history of her own country, the nation in general delighted to contemplate in her character the energy that marked ELIZABETH. Since her marriage, her habits were, however, altogether domestic. Secluded from the gaze of public life, she seemed with all the simplicity of a much humbler station to cultivate those virtues that are at once the ornament and blessing of society, and which chiefly impart an additional charm to elevated rank with which they too frequently are thought incompatible. Esteemed and admired as her Royal Highness had previously been for her mental and personal accomplishments, her connubial state still further endeared her to the nation. We there looked to her with increased pride, and with a sentiment of devoted loyalty, that almost bore the character of private personal attachment. Let our enemies speak as they please, there is no nation in the world so capable of a sincere and devoted attachment to its Sovereign as the British. They are generous to an extreme, and had it pleased the Divine goodness that the Princess CHARLOTTE had ascended the Throne of these Realms, the loyalty of the entire nation would not have been the mere constitutional obedience required by law, but that chivalrous devotion which breathes a generous and ardent spirit, composed of those purer elements that burst from the heart and spring into action, without the trouble of reflection or a regard to consequences.

But such was not the will of Heaven, which, for its own wise purposes, has thought fit to visit us with this heavy affliction. We cannot refrain, however, from reverting to what we *have* possessed; we cannot avoid remembering the pride with which we were accustomed to regard our future Queen, *our* Princess, and can look for our excuse only to the sympathy of our readers. Never, in the long course of British history, was there a Princess in whom so many circumstances concurred to confer on her an extraordinary interest. We are not sure whether we should except ELIZABETH of YORK, whose union with HENRY VII. healed the wounds of the country by terminating the differences of the rival roses. The present prospect of the future succession is by no means flattering. In other times, and with other men, it would, "as in a glass darkly," shew much civil commotion, which may, perhaps, be most effectually escaped by our early vigilance. This subject, however, is best intrusted to the silent reflection of the public. We have done our duty in thus lightly noticing it.

The PRINCE REGENT, when he first heard the doleful tidings, was overwhelmed with sorrow; but his fortitude soon revived, and one of his first acts was to write a letter of condolence to Prince Leopold, now melancholy mourner, remains at Claremont, from which place we yesterday and last night received the following letters:—

"CLAREMONT, NOV. 7.

"*Friday Morning, Ten o'Clock.*

"Never was grief so deep and sincere as that which prevails in this neighbourhood. All ranks and classes alike lament the loss of our amiable Princess. So confident were the expectations of a happy issue, the rejoicings had already commenced at Kingston; but the joy is turned into sadness, & the preparations are converted into signs of woe. The shops in the neighbouring towns are half closed, and the people seem to have no business but that of grief and complaint."

"CLAREMONT, NOVEMBER 7.

"*Four o'Clock p. m.*

"We continue here most grievously afflicted; numbers of females have been troubled with hysterics, and other fits, since the first intelligence being communicated to them of the death of the lovely Princess, it being so sudden and unexpected. The disappointment occasioned by the infant being still-born was forgotten, the Princess being pronounced by the Doctors in attendance to be doing extremely well, which spread in all directions; and although her Royal Highness was safely delivered at nine o'clock on Wednesday night, every thing was kept so remarkably quiet in the house, that it was nearly ten before it was generally known, and the cheering prospect continued till about one on Thursday morning, when the fatal attack on her frame began

"Thursday morning was a doleful time for this part of the country, to view the workmen of Mr. NORTHCROFT, the bricklayer, of Esher, Mr. PEPPER, the stonemason of Kingston, and others, quitting their work in the park, house, &c. where improvements were carrying on, hanging down their heads in mournful dejection, and sorrow in their countenances, their Royal benefactress and supporter being no more; those who viewed them joined in a tribute of commiseration. Many robust men have been seen in floods of tears.

"The inhabitants of Esher and Kingston repeated to-day their marked respect to departed worth and excellence, by closing their houses; many of the shops have not a single shutter down, but depend entirely for the light received from the door. Some of the private houses appear wholly deserted, the inside shutters being kept completely closed from the top to the bottom.

"Dr. Baillie left here about ten o'clock yesterday morning.

"Baron Just, the Saxon Minister, came here yesterday afternoon, and remained about an hour and a half.

"Some of the tradesmen and others employed under the Lord Chamberlain's office arrived here to-day, to make the necessary arrangements for embalming the body of the Princess, as is customary with a personage so near the Throne.

"Prince Leopold has had little or no rest since Monday night, when the Princess was first taken ill; in fact, his distressed state of mind will not admit of his taking rest, having lost all his earthly comfort in the most affectionate and endearing of Consorts. His Serene Highness is, under all the circumstances, as well as can be expected.

"The opening of the Princess's body for embalming has just taken place, by Sir Everard Home and Sir David Dundas, Surgeons to the King; and Mr. Neville, of Esher, Surgeon to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. Mr. Brand, of Arlington-street, the Apothecary to the King, was also present."

"WINDSOR, NOV. 13.

"Here is the spot to which are to be consigned the remains of our departed beloved Princess. They will be deposited in the Royal Cemetery, which, in 1810, His Majesty ordered to be constructed at the east end of St. George's chapel, for the burial-place of himself and successors, as well as the Royal Family. Henry VII. first built this edifice of free-stone for a similar purpose; but that Prince afterwards altering his intentions, began a more noble structure at Westminster; and this fabric remained neglected, until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII, and, with a profusion of expense unknown in former ages, designed and began here a most sumptuous monument for himself, from whence the building obtained the name of 'Wolsey's tomb-house.

"On this day seven years, the corpse of the amiable Princess Amelia were interred in this cemetery; and on Wednesday next, the corpse of the lamented Princes Charlotte of Wales, and the infant Prince, will be consigned to the same solemn mausoleum.

'The Castle and the town are one scene of general depression of spirits, in which we may equally include Eton and its College. The youths at this seminary participate in the despondency of the present occasion, and forbear from the usual routine of amusements.

"Her Majesty and suite did not reach here until past six o'clock on Saturday night. On Sunday the Prince Regent had an interview with his august mother and family. It is already known under what affliction the Prince Regent has been oppressed, and this interview tended to increase the pangs of almost a pierced heart, at the loss of an only child. His Royal Highness had the painful duty to give instructions for the funeral. Nothing could exceed the solicitude of the Prince Regent, for the performance of every duty that could alleviate the disconsolate anguish of his family.

"The Duke and Duchess of Glocester visited Her Majesty on Monday, and from the effect of heart-felt grief, her Royal Highness the Duchess remains at the Castle quite indisposed. The Duke of Glocester returned last night.

"The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies are not yet completed. The choir and chancel of St. George's Chapel will be entirely hung with black cloth. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Holbart, Dean of Windsor, will perform the funeral service, which will take place at midnight on Wednesday.

"We cannot avoid noticing the spontaneous effusion of attachment manifested towards the memory of the Princess Charlotte, by the whole regiment of the 3d foot-guards. The privates solicited of their commanding officer, Col. Clitheroe, to wear black crape round their left arm. The privilege was instantly acceded to, and this morning every private procured, *at his own expense*, this badge of respect to evince his sorrow at so great a loss."

"CLAREMONT, NOV 13.

"*Thursday morning*, 9 *o'clock*.—The Prince Regent arrived here on Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock (being as soon as his feelings would allow him), to pay his first visit of condolence to his truly afflicted son-in-law, Prince Leopold. The interview it is impossible to attempt to describe, nor can it scarcely be imagined. It lasted a full half-hour, during which time the most profound secrecy and silence prevailed in the house; so much so, that it was not generally known till last evening that his Royal Highness had been here."

CER EMONIAL FOR THE FUNERAL.

Wednesday next is fixed for the funeral of the Princess Charlotte and her babe. It will take place at night. The bodies will lay in state at Windsor, in the same spot where the late Princess Amelia lay in state—Augusta Lodge. Prince Leopold will be the chief mourner. All the Royal Dukes will attend the funeral. The Prince Regent, as exercising the functions of Sovereignty, cannot be present. All the Cabinet Ministers will assist at the mournful ceremony. It is said, that in every church and chapel throughout the empire, Divine Service will be performed.

The body will be removed from Claremont to the Royal Chapel, in a hearse, drawn by the King's set of eight English black horses, fully caparisoned, escorted by a guard of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), preceded by the trumpeters of the said regiment, and the King's and Queen's, and the Royal Family's servants and grooms, in full state liveries, and followed by two of his Majesty's carriages, drawn by full sets of German black horses. The first and second carriages will convey the Ladies who were attendants upon the late Princess: after which will follow the carriages of all the Princes, and Princesses, each drawn by six horses.

The procession to be flanked by the Royal Staffordshire Militia, part of which will bear the flambeaux. At the south door of the Royal Chapel the body will be met by the following persons, who are to proceed in the order hereafter mentioned; the grooms, servants, and trumpeters, to file off without the door:—

Pages of the Royal Family.
Pages of their Majesties.
Solicitor to her late Royal Highness,
Apothecary,
Surgeon,
and
Physicians,
who attended her late Royal Highness
Equerries of the Royal Family,
Equerries of their Majesties.
Grooms of the Bedchamber to the King.
The Queen's Vice Chamberlain.
Comptroller of his Majesty's Household. Treasurer of his Majesty's Household

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

The Queen's Master of the Horse.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Lords of the Bedchamber to the King.
Groom of the Stole.
The King's Master of the Horse.

The Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, acting as Lord Chamberlain.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

A Gentleman Usher of his Majesty, bearing the Coronet of her late Royal Highness upon a black cushion.

Supporters of the Pall.

THE BODY.
In a crimson velvet Coffin, (carried by eight Yeomen of the Guard) covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of her Royal Highness's Arms.

Supporters of the Pall.

Supporters to the Chief Mourner.

The Chief Mourner.

Supporters to the Chief Mourner.

Dukes of the Blood Royal,
In long black cloaks, the trains borne by their Royal Highnesses' Gentlemen.

At the entrance of St. George's Chapel (without the south door), the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir will receive the body, and fall into the procession immediately before the Lord Chamberlain, and so proceed into the Choir, where the body will be placed on tressels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, while the service is read by the Dean. There will be an Anthem and Dirge. The Chief Mourner will sit on a chair at the head of the corpse; the Supporters of the Pall will be nearest to the body; that part of the service before the interment being read, the body will be deposited in the vault. The Knights will appear in the ribands of their respective Orders over their coats. The Knights of the Garter attending the funeral will take their places in the Chapel in their several stalls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—The lamented and unforseen calamity which the nation has sustained by the premature and sudden decease of our late beloved Princess, has suggested many ideas in the minds of a great part of the people as to the judiciousness of the mode of treatment adopted by the Medical Attendants of her Royal Highness. It must be admitted, that a certain degree of exercise is necessary to a woman during her pregnancy. I am of opinion, that too great a degree of exercise is less likely to be attended with bad consequences than too little; but it appears that it was thought necessary to restrict her Royal Highness to scarcely any, and to that want of exercise, it is my opinion, is to be attributed the long protraction of the labour, and of course in a degree the fatal catastrophe; but what I should conceive to have been the more immediate cause, was the lowness to which her Royal Highness was reduced by the length of the labour, and the subsequent exhaustion, which brought on her decease; and that I assert to have been owing to her not having been supported by cordials during the latter part of the labour. I know it is the practice of those eminent practitioners to reduce the patient as low as possible, to prevent, as they imagine, fever; but any man of practice in that branch will inform them, that it is often necessary to give, in cases of great exhaustion, wine and water, or even spirits, to keep life in the woman; and I have little hesitation in saying, that I consider it most probable, had her Royal Highness had only a pint of wine, properly diluted with water, during her labour (towards the end), that it would have hastened it, and have been most probably the means of saving both the mother and the child. If any good can be done by your having a few hints suggested by this letter, it may be the means of saving the life of some other Lady in the same situation.—Your's,

[*A Reader of the Examiner.*

FROM THE GHENT JOURNAL.

The mournful event which has touched to the quick the English nation and the heart of the Prince Regent, has given a blow no less fatal even to the dynasty of the House of Brunswick. The tie of affection between the nation and that family was the child to whom that unfortunate Princess was to have given birth. Before him all passions would have been sacrificed; whereas now, they begin to ferment; and already, hopes which are to-day criminal, but which may cease to be so to-morrow, dream of the succession of a new dynasty. The brothers of the Prince Regent enjoy no popularity. Some of them are so unfortunate as to be unable to succeed in conciliating the national good will, so far as to procure pardon for some errors of their youth. None of them have legitimate children; and as, above all things, legitimacy is necessary in a successor to the throne, it is not known who will be the Prince to furnish an heir, if there already is an heir. Four of them are unmarried; they must therefore begin by a marriage. It will not, therefore, excite surprise, if, before a year has elapsed, four nuptial ceremonies, and perhaps one divorce, enliven Old England; and all this that she may obtain an heir to the House of Brunswick. There are not wanting persons who believe, that neither the Princes nor the Princesses, the brothers and sisters of the Regent, are very anxious to reign. Then it will be necessary to think of putting another dynasty on the throne; and as that has not been quite foreseen by the *Congress of Vienna* it need not excite astonishment if the nation which called William of Orange and George I. to reign over it, uses anew the same right, without exciting any wish on the part of Europe to prohibit it; or, if they like it better, without giving Europe the power to do so if she wished.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1817.

The *French* journals of Monday last, though destitute of what comes under the common acceptation of news, will be read with deep interest throughout this country. The fatal intelligence of that sad event, the contemplation of which has at once unfitted the English mind for ordinary pleasure, and destroyed within it the sense of all inferior grief, reached Paris, though not publicly, on the 8th inst.; and the manner in which it is announced by the Paris newspapers is equally honourable to their feelings, and grateful to ours. The *Journal des Debats*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Quotidienne*, and the *Journal de Paris*, are unanimous in their expressions of sympathy and concern for a loss which may in its final consequences affect not the welfare of England alone, but the course of history, & the fate of nations throughout the European world. The sensibility or courtesy of the French Journalists, however, has not been emulated in other quarters. That steady hater of the English name & people the Jacobin of the Ghent press, has noticed the calamity in his papers of last Tuesday and Wednesday. This man, whose passions are all of the malignant order, has neither humanity enough to understand our distress, nor taste enough to forbear from insulting it. He is the mouth-piece of that party who fill the Netherlands with diurnal howlings against the commerce of England, as if it were her crime—and against her prosperity, as if it were the scourge instead of being the shield of Europe. The same writer who has so frequently reviled our character, now vents his impotence in railing at our sorrows. He finds nothing in that untimely stroke under which two generations of a great people have seen their future Sovereigns perish—one dear to their affections, the other to their hopes—but an opportunity for slandering the survivors of the House of Brunswick; for seeking to sow distrust between the remainder of the Royal Family, and the English nation; and for uttering a cold and wretched sarcasm upon the Parliamentary topics thus afforded to the mourning father of the lost Princess; as if a parental affliction profound as his, and national regret universal and unfeigned like ours, would not have been sacred even to the tomahawk of a savage.

After describing the effect produced by the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales in the metropolis and provinces of the British Empire, we now turn our eyes to other nations. France the nearest, and that which by its consequence as well as proximity must always have the most interesting relations with England, of course received the melancholy intelligence first. The deplorable event was known in that capital before 10 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, by a telegraphic despatch from Boulogne, there being as yet no telegraph at or from Calais: & though it was too late for the journals of that day to speak of it, yet the news was quickly diffused, and occasioned a strong feeling of regret, with all those external marks of it which decorum prescribes. The French are naturally a gallant people; it is only in so far as they have been Buonapartized that they forsake the dignity and sentiment of their nature. The Duke of Orleans, who had a dinner party for that day, immediately countermanded the invitations; and even on Change we hear that a gloom took place when it was known, and no business was transacted. These little incidents are highly creditable to the French Character, and must serve, so far as they go, or more especially so far as that spirit prevails from which they sprung, to endear the two nations to each other.

IRELAND.

THE COMMISSION.—DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BENCH AND THE JURY.

GREEN-STREET, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Before Judges DALY *and* MAYNE.

The Court being opened, the Jury, on the case of *The Crown* against *Byers*, who had been all night before in custody of the Sheriff, and consisting of the following gentlemen, Charles Sheridan, James Saul, Thomas Daniel, Thomas Galbraith, George Young, William Brassington, William Minchin, G. Cussack, John Franklin, Laurence Lynch, James Huffington, and Edward Ryan, called into court and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty* on all the indictments against Byers. The prisoner was detached on other charges preferred against him by the Commissary and Barrack-Masters-General.

The verdict being recorded, the foreman of the Jury, Mr. Sheridan, on behalf of his fellow-jurors, begged leave to remark, that they considered themselves treated very harshly, in being confined all night; and that if the Court had indulged them with half an hour more to consider their verdict, they would have been prepared to meet its wishes.

Judge DALY vindicated his and his colleague's conduct on the occasion, that every necessary indulgence was giving them; the hour they retired at was far advancing in the evening; they [the Court] sat at full hour, when it required to know if they were likely to agree, which being answered in the affirmative, they then sat for several minutes, and again made the same inquiry, when being informed by the Sheriff, that there was no great likelihood of their agreeing in a short time, the Court intimated to the jury, that it must adjourn to nine o'clock next day (Wednesday); and having waited a little time after, they did adjourn the Court accordingly; after which it was impossible for them to take any steps towards releasing the jury until the hour to which they had adjourned the Court this morning.—One of the jury remarked, that it was a very intricate case they had to examine—to do justice, and acquit their consciences in which, required more than ordinary time; they had actually come to a verdict in less than half an hour after the Court adjourned, and surely an hour and half might be allowed them, to come to a decision on a subject so difficult and complicated.

Judge MAYNE warmly animadverted on the complaint of the foreman, which his Lordship pronounced "petulant and unwarranted." He could see no harshness in the conduct of the Court; when it was found that the jury were not likely to agree, it was incumbent on the Judges to attend to their own situation, which they felt, and all must acknowledge, was far from comfortable; exposed to such protracted attendance, they found it absolutely necessary to withdraw from the Court on such occasions; that they may not be wholly incapacitated from attending to their official duties and the business of the public.—A Juror was going to speak, when Judge Mayne requested the affair should drop, as too much, he thought, had been said already on the subject. The Jurors were then discharged from all further attendance this Commission.

Notice was given to the Bank of England from the India-house on Monday last, that the Company was prepared to pay off the loan of 600,000l. which was due from them to the Bank.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse-Guards, Oct. 30.

The Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to direct, on the 10th of January last, that in case of soldiers, whom commanding officers of regiment may, *from particular circumstances*, feel themselves justified in recommending for discharge, at their own request, or at the request of their friends, the sum of 20l. shall be paid by each, instead of procuring substitutes; the following regulations are to be observed:—

1. All applications from soldiers for their discharge under this order, are, in conformity to the general regulations of the army, to be made through the Commanding-officers of their respective regiments.

2. In transmitting these applications to the Adjutant-general, for the Commander-in-Chief's decision, Commanding-officers are to state the age, height, and services of the soldier by whom the application is made and the particular grounds upon which they are induced to recommend that the request may be complied with:—The application from soldiers in regiments abroad are of course to be forwarded through the General-officers commanding.

3. In every case in which the Commander-in-Chief's authority is given for the discharge of a soldier, on the payment of a sum of 20l., the Commanding-officer is to report to the Adjutannt-General the date on which the sum is paid, to whom it is paid (that is, regimental agent or paymaster), and the date of the discharge of the soldier, in order that a communication be made to the Secretary at War.

4. No money is to be paid, or received, until the authority of the Commander-in-Chief shall have been obtained.

5. The sum received on account of the discharge of a soldier is to be deducted in the accompt in which his pay is last charged, and the Commander-in-Chief's authority for the discharge is to be annexed.

6. The usual allowance granted to carry soldiers and their families home, on being discharged, is not to be discharged in the cases of soldiers discharged under this order.

7. When soldiers are authorized to be discharged from regiments abroad, on payment of the sum of 20l. the expence of their passage is to be defrayed by themselves, or by their friends.

8. In filling up the discharges of soldiers who may be discharged under this order, the date of the Commander-in-Chief's authority is to be stated in the 3d certificate prescribed in the established form of discharge, thus:—

3d Certificate of the cause of Discharge.	That in consequence of having paid the regulated sum of twenty pounds by the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, as signified in the Adjutant-general's Letter dated he is hereby discharged.

[*The Times,—November 5.*

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PROMOTIONS—Commander, William James Mingay, Superannuated Commander, William Malone (a). Lieutenants Richard Chamberlayne, Henry Eden, C. Hope. Assistant Surgeon, Jas. Hunter.

APPOINTMENTS—Captains George W. Willes, Cherub; Sir James L. Yeo, Semiramis. Lieutenants William Muriel, Bulwark; Charles Parke (b), Cadmus; Mark Kent, Conqueror; Robert Pearce (a), Favourite; R. Dwyer, Florida; W. F. Parker, Griffon; G. Gambier, Minden; Robert Boyle, Seamander; Joseph Harrison, George C. Yeo, and William Moore, Semiramis; G. V. Jackson, Sybillie. Marines.—Captain S. Clapperton, Northumberland; Second Lieutenant R. Bunce, Sybille. Masters.—J. R. Mayne, Ister; T. Laine, Lee; J. M' Dougall, Pigmy; J. Oake, Royal George yacht; James Wood, Syblille. Surgeons.—Henry Parker, Impregnable; James Simpson, Iphigennia; Mark Thompson, Melville; John Hately, Redpole. Assistant Surgeons.—William M'Auley, Palmouth; Alexander Anderson, Musquedobit; John Thompson (I) Redpole; Alexander Baird, Tigris. Pursers—Joseph Mason, Esk; J. Roberts, Melville; C. T. Phelan, Semiramis.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.—November 9.

By recent accounts received from Cadiz it appears certain that Gen. Lacy was shot by order of the Spanish Government, as soon as he landed on the island of Majorca, and that he died in a most heroic manner. General Milans embarked on the coast, and, it is said, arrived at Gibraltar, where the Governor refused him permission to land. In this dilemma he got on board an American vessel, and, it is understood, he has proceeded to the United States. The Royal Spanish Navy, which, it will be remembered, in 1796, amounted to 72 sail of the line, and at the peace of Amiens to 64, is now reduced to 20, and of these the only one in commission is the *Asia*, a 64, now at Cadiz. This fact appears from the last Navy List. According to a new regulation, the Spanish army is in future to consist of 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry and artillery. No annual salary is to exceed 40,000 rials, or 400*l.* sterling: a Marshal in the army is to have no more. It is now fully ascertained that General Miranda died a natural death, and behaved in the most courageous manner during the whole of his captivity. The army under Count Abisbal was removed from the Andalusia provinces, because they were not only exhausted but also disaffected, and consequently were considered as a dangerous residence for troops, who were besides badly paid. It now appears that it was only the store-houses which were burnt in the late conflagration at the Caracca Arsenal. They contained a large quantity of naval stores, intended to be applied to the South American expeditions; but it had not been ascertained whether the occurrence had happened through accident or design. The Independent privateers still stand into the very harbour of Cadiz, and brave the guard-ships. Captain Almeida, commanding a large Bueno Ayres privateer, had written several letters to the Governor, telling him, that he had understood that the prisoners taken by the Spaniards, and sent to Cuba and other places, were cruelly treated, adding, that if some new plan was not adopted in this particular, he and his comrades would inflict heavy retaliation.

[*The British Press,—November 8.*

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

BALL DRESS.—A soft white satin slip, ove

which is worn a dress composed of white spotted gauze. The body, which is cut extremely low all round the bust, is finished by a light quilling of blond, which stands up round the bosom, and a full bow of ribbon in the centre of the breast, which has an effect at once tasteful and delicate. The hair is dressed rather high behind.—The front hair is parted on the forehead, and disposed in light loose ringlets on each side of the face. Head-dress, a *fichu à la Marmotte*, composed of rich blond and satin, and tied at the side in a bow of the same materials. Ear-rings and necklace pearl and topaz. White satin slippers, and white kid gloves.

WALKING DRESS.—Cambric muslin high dress, the lower part of the body made full, and the upper part, which is tight to the bust, composed entirely of rich work. A row of pointed work forms a narrow pelerine, which is brought rather high on the bosom, and ends in a point in front. The bottom of the skirt is finished by a deep flounce and heading, composed of the same material, which is surmounted by a row of soft muslin *bouffonê* let in at small distances from each other. Over this dress is worn a spencer, composed of *gros de Naples*, ornamented with figured buttnos which are intermixed with a light, novel, and elegant trimming. The sleeve, of a moderate width, is finished at the wrist, to correspond with the body, by a double row of buttons and trimming intermixed The epaulette, of a new and singularly pretty form, is edged with trimming, and finished with buttons on the shoulder. Autumnal bonnet, the front rather large, and of a very becoming shape; the crown low: it is tied under the chin by a large bow of ribbon.

MORNING OR CARRIAGE DRESS.—An opake robe of white jaconot muslin, made with double cape ornaments, with rich needle-work down the fronts and round the skirt; the sleeves long and full, closed at the wrist with ribbon, finishing with frill of fine needle-work. French cap, composed of net and blond, richly ornamented with pipings of satin and blond. Limerick gloves, and kid shoes.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 17.
MURDER OF MARY ASHFORD.
THE KING v. A. THORNTON.

This morning having been appointed for receiving the plea of Abraham Thornton, who stands appealed for the murder of Mary Ashford, at Castle Bromwich, in the Parish of Sutton Coldfield, on the 27th day of May last, a great crowd assembled in the avenues leading to the Court at an early hour, scarcely less numerous than that witnessed at the commencement of the trial of Dr. Watson for High Treason. The doors of the Court were almost taken by storm, and nothing but the interference of the officers prevented every part of the building from being occupied by strangers. The Grand and Petty Juries being in attendance to be sworn added considerable to the confusion.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Justice BAILEY entered the Court, and the names of the Grand Jurors being called over, they were sworn, and after the usual address, proceeded to the discharge of their respective duties.

On the departure of the Juries, the Counsel obtained admission, but with great difficulty, having to contend with the almost invincible curiosity of the multitude, who had recourse to every possible stratagem to gain an entrance. It may truly be said that there was scarce a square foot of space in the body of the Court which did not find an occupant.—Among other persons present we noticed Lord Yarmouth and Lord Montford. Shortly before eleven o'clock, the King's Counsel took their places within the bar; soon after which William Ashford, the Appellant, and brother to the deceased, came in, and was placed immediately in front of his Counsel, Messrs. Clarke, Gurney and Chitty; he is a slight made lad, about 17 years of age, of short stature, sandy hair, and blue eyes.

About the same time the Appellee, Abraham Thornton, was conducted in at the side door, in the custody of Mr. Gibbons, one of the Marshall's men, and the gaoler of Warwick Castle. As he came up the Hall the crowd pressed towards him, in order to gain a view of his person, with such violence, as almost to preclude the possibility of his advance. He is a man about five feet four inches in height, very fat and robust, with full cheeks, fresh complexion, and altogether, not a forbidding appearance. He had a smile on his countenance as if from confidence in a favourable result to the proceedings which it has been thought fit to take against him.

At eleven Lord ELLENBOROUGH and the other Judges took their seats on the bench, having previously had a consultation in their private chamber, in the course of which they referred to all the ancient authorities on the subject. All other business having been deferred, in order first to dispose of this.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH addressed Mr. READER, Counsel for the prisoner and asked him if his client was in Court.

Mr. READER.—He is my Lord.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Let him be brought forward.

The prisoner was then placed at the bar between Mr. READER and Mr. REYNOLDS both of whom were engaged in his behalf.

Mr. LE BLANC, clerk in the Crown Office, then called upon the prisoner to attend to the record while it was read. The prisoner bowed assent, and Mr. Le Blanc proceeded to read the instrument, which commenced by stating that he, Abraham Thornton, was appealed for the wilful murder of Mary Ashford, late of Castle Bromwich, on the 27th of May, at five in the morning, by seizing her with both his hands, and casting and throwing her into a pool of water, whereby he occasioned her death. In other respects the record contained an exact copy of the indictment on which the prisoner was tried.—Mr. Le Blanc concluded by saying, "Are you guilty or not guilty of the said felony and murder whereof you stand so appealed?"

Mr. READER now put into the prisoner's hand a slip of paper, from which.

The Prisoner read—"NOT GUILTY; AND I AM READY TO DEFEND THE SAME BY MY BODY."

Mr. READER had likewise handed a pair of large gauntlets or gloves to the prisoner, one of which he put on, and the other, in pursuance of the old form, he threw down for the appellant to take up. It was not taken up; and

Mr. READER moved that it should be kept in the custody of the Officer of the Court.

Mr. LE BLANC—Your plea is that you are not guilty, and that you are ready to defend the said plea with your body?

The Prisoner—It is.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Is the Appellant in Court?

Mr. CLARKE—He is, my Lord.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Call him by name.

The Usher then called—"William Ashford, come into Court."

The Appellant then stood up in from of Mr. Clarke.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—What have you got to say, Mr. Clarke?

Mr. CLARKE—My Lord I did not expect at this time of day that this sort of demand would have been made. I must confess I am surprised that the charge against the prisoner should be put to issue in this way. The trial by battle is an obsolete practice which has long since been out of use; and it would appear to me extraordinary indeed, if the person who has murdered the sister should, as the law exists in these enlightened times, be allowed to prove his innocence by murdering the brother also, or at least, by an attempt to do so.

Lord ELLENROROUGH—It is the law of England, Mr. Clarke, we must not call it murder.

Mr. CLARKE—I may have used too strong an expression, my Lord, in saying murdering the brother; but, at all events, it is no less than killing. I apprehend, however, that the course to be taken is, in a great measure, discretionary; and it will be for the Court to determine, under all the circumstances, whether they will permit a battle to be waged in this case or not. It is not entirely with the appellee to decide what it shall be fit to do. The Court will, no doubt, look to the person of the appellant, and seeing that he is weak of body, as it is evident, and by no means capable of combating in battle with the appellee, they will, perhaps, not permit the issue to be put upon personal contest.

Mr. Justice BAILEY.—Have you any authority, Mr. Clarke, to support that proposition.

Mr CLARKE.—My Lord, I have no express authority to adduce beyond example, and the natural suggestions which occur to the minds of every person on a view of the case.

Mr. READER—My Lords, I apprehend the only course of proceeding which my Learned Friend can take in this case is to put in a counter-plea, and not to occupy the time of the Court by arguments upon the policy or impolicy of suffering battle to be waged. All his observations on this subject will answer no good end; but must lead me, in the course of reply, into matter from which. I would rather be excused.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH?—Mr. Clarke, do you wish to put in a counter-plea.

Mr. CLARKE—Yes, my Lord, and I humbly move, on the part of the Appellant, that I may have time to plead.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—In a matter so antiquated, and in a proceeding so obsulete, is, perhaps, due to justice that this application should be acceded to; perhaps it will meet with no resistance on the part of the Appellee.

Mr. READER—Certainly not my Lord; the defendant is himself under considerable obligations for the indulgence granted to him; and it would be extremely ungracious in him to make any objection to that course which the Court might think it fit to approve.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—What time, Mr. Clarke, will it be conveient for you to put in your counter-plea?

Mr. CLARKE.—On Thursday, my Lord, I think I shall be prepared, if that will meet the convenience of the Court.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Perhaps Friday or Saturday would better suit the time of the Court.

Mr. CLARKE.—I shall be ready whenever your Lordships shall appoint.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Let it be Saturday then.

Mr. READER.—My Lords, with your Lordships' indulgence I will offer one word, which I do without meaning to give the slightest offence to any body. I need not comment on the awful situation in which the defendant is placed, both with regard to your Lordships and the public. My Learned Friend (Mr. Reynolds) and myself, in the performance of the anxious duty which has devolved upon us, have thought it right to advise the defendant to put in the plea which has been recorded, and we have no difficulty in declaring that we have done so in consequence of the extraordinary and unprecedented prejudice which has been disseminated against him throughout the country.

Mr. GURNEY now requested a copy of the defendant's plea, which was handed to him by Mr. Reader.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Let us understand this clearly, Mr. Clarke. Do you pray this delay for the purpose of counterpleading, or merely as for time generally?

Mr. CLARKE—For the purpose of counter-pleading, my Lord.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Let the prisoner be now remanded and let him be again brought up on Saturday next, when I expect the appellant will be ready with his counter-plea.

The prisoner was then conducted out of Court in the same form in which he had entered. He was again the object of intense curiosity, and could with difficulty be conveyed to the carriage in which he was taken back to the Marshalsea. The crowd soon afterwards dispersed.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger.—November* 23.

Extract of a letter from Paris of 22d Nov. 1817

"Our Public Funds remain low; and until the great and important affairs of the Indemnities is finally arranged, there is no hope of their experiencing that rise of which it is supposed they are susceptible. It was said yesterday, that Russia had pronounced in our favour respecting the Indemnities; and that in a deplomatic conference at the hotel of the Duke DE RICHELIEU, M. POZZO DI BORGO, the Russian Ambassador, had declared in the name of his Sovereign, that he would oppose with all his might exaggerated demands, he being ordered to support every reasonable refusal on the part of France. If this be the fact, as there is some reason to believe, Count RUPPIN must look elsewhere for the money which he expended so nobly at our Boulevard Theatres, the Montagnes Russes, &c. &c."

OFFICIAL PAPERS, RELATING TO VENEZUELA.

COPY OF ADMIRAL BRION'S DISPATCH TO GENERAL BOLIVAR, SUPREME CHIEF OF THE REPUBLIC, DETAILING THE MARITIME OPERATIONS AGAINST GUAYANA, AND THE CAPTURE OF A GREAT PART OF THE SPANISH VESSELS, DATED AUG. 28, 1817.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

In conformity to the orders of your Excellency, instructing me to co-operare with the army acting agains Guayana, with a view to take the fortresses, and secure the freedom of the Orinoko, on 29th May I left Margarita with the squadron under my command, consisting of twenty-seven vessels. On 1st June I anchored at Carupano, in order to assemble my forces. I there made arrangements for the gun-boats and smaller vessels, under command of Captain Antonio Diaz, to proceed along the coast to meet the larger vessels at Point Cangrejos. On the 15th, in sight of Tobago, we experienced a heavy storm, which, lasting the whole of that night and following day, scattered us in such a manner, that when the weather abated, I found I had only five vessels with me. This unfortunate event might have been sufficient to make us desist from the attempt of entering the Orinoko, if I had not observed the determination of my officers and crews to gain the point or perish. I therefore followed our original plan, notwithstanding the number of our vessels was so much reduced by the above misfortune, as well as the unlucky circumstance of the mainmast of the cutter Aurora being broken, which I ordered to Guyria to repair.

On the 30th I arrived at Point Barimas, with no more than two brigs and two schooners, which ascended the stream till 9th July without any thing material happening, when we met the Independent gun-boat San Jose, Capt. Blas Sarinas, dispatched to me by Commandant Diaz. The latter had passed Rio Grande with the five gun boats under his command, not having met with us in the Macarco entrance by which he came in. He proceeded on his voyage, when on the 7th, at eight o'clock in the morning, he was attacked by the enemy's forces belonging to Guayana, consisting of 19 vessels, chiefly *flecheras* and gun-boats commanded by the Spanish officer, Ubareda. Diaz neither wished or was able to avoid the combat, which instantly commenced, notwithstanding the enormous disparity of the forces. The action, which was well contested and bloody, lasted three hours, and eventually ended in favour of the arms of the republic. The enemy lost seven *flecheras*, which were sunk, two gun-boats taken, and 200 men killed and wounded. Our loss was 60 in killed and wounded. The remainder of the enemy's vessels shamefully fled away without being pursued, because our *flecheras* had to repair the damage they had experienced, which they did at Pagayos Island.

Notwithstanding I was so near the spot where the action took place, and with the larger vessels, and that I even heard the whole of the firing, I was unable to come up to aid Commandant Diaz, but having learnt by a merchant vessel the result of the action, and the shameful flight of the enemy, I continued ascending the stream as far as Point Cabrian, where I arrived on the 15th.

In order to place my vessels under secure shelter and be the better enabled to cut off all communications with the fortified points held by the Royalists, I fortified the above point with so much activity, that after three days hard labour it was rendered inexpugnable, and protected by the heavy artillery we landed,

Nothing new happened till the 3d inst. notwithstanding my vessels advanced as far as port Guayana, in observation of the enemy. On the above day, at ten in the morning, the enemy's squadron, to the number of 28 vessels, the greatest part of them large ones, were seen steering down, having evacuated the fortress and town of old Guayana. At the very moment we observed this movement of the enemy, I had the satisfaction to see Captain Rosales, with two of the dispersed vessels, arrive and join us. The enemy was in front of our port at half past eleven. Our batteries and ships opened their fire, which the enemy did not return, being busied only in his manœuvres to descend the stream and escape. We were fortunate in sending some shots through the Spanish Commodore's ship, and killed and wounded several men.

At one in the afternoon our squadron set sail and pursued the enemy, but being compelled again to cast anchor at eight at night, to repair the damages which the schooners, Generals Marino and Brion, had received, which during the darkness of the night had run foul of each other, the enemy had time to make considerable way, and we were unable to come up with him again till the following day at two in the afternoon, when our firing again commenced, and did material injury to the pursued. On this occasion we capture several of the enemy's large and small vessels. Our pursuit continued as far as the Island of Pagayos, where the action was resumed, and we captured several vessels.

The accident of the brigs Indio, Libre, and Conquistador having grounded, prevented our following the enemy out into the high seas, with the whole of our naval forces. This some our vessels were only able to do as far as 30 leagues out, being impelled by the courage and resolution of their Captains. At this distance out they captured two more armed vessels, and returning with their prizes, we again assembled in the river.

I was ascending the latter when I received information that three of the enemy's vessels had passed through the Oran channel, of which one ship had afterwards got aground. I instanly ordered them to be pursued, and Gen. Arismendi took charge of this commission, the result of which has answered the expectations that were to be formed of zeal and activity of so deserving a Chief. The ship was captured, and the whole of the valuable property on board saved.

The schooner Tiger, which separated from us whilst engaged in the pursuit of some vessels which attempted to escape through the Macarro Channel, is now ascending the river with three prizes.

The result of these operations has been very important. We have captured *fourteen* vessels loaded with valuable property, arms, stores, &c. and taken 1500 prisoners, of whom many are persons of great distinction and rank.

The loss of the enemy has not been exactly ascertained, but according to the testimony of some prisoners, it has been very considerable, particularly in the Commodore's frigate.

I recommend to your Excellency the brave conduct of all the officers, sailors, and marines who have served during the whole of these operations. All have distinguished themselves, complying with their duties in the most zealous and spirited manner, so as to deserve the esteem and consideration of your Excellency. God preserve your Excellency many years, &c. &c.

(Signed) LOUIS BRION.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) BRIZENO MENDEZ.

Sec. of War and Government.

Guayana, Aug. 28, 1817.

SIMON BOLIVAR, CHIEF OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, TO THE INHABITANTS OF GUAYANA WHO HAVE EMIGRATED TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

GUAYANESE EMIGRANTS,

The arms of the Republic have replaced your country under the protection of its laws.

Return to your homes to enjoy the benefits of a system in which justice is a fundamental basis, equalizing conditions, and knowing no other titles than virtue, valour and talents.

Guayanese—Come to the Asylum of Liberty. Let not the world see you at a distance from your country following the standards who retain you in a state of the greatest privation and reduce you to the miserable condition of deserters and beggars. Fear not those who have fronted every danger to liberate you from the yoke by which you were oppressed. The principles of the Government of Venezuela are liberal in the extreme, and you are not ignorant that an American has always been held innocent by his liberators. The title of Son of America, is all his heritage. With it all his crimes are pardoned.

Guayanese Emigrants—Turn your face towards your countrymen, and will see them contentedly enjoying their liberty, the fruits of their industry, and the dignities of the Government. On entering your territory you will become citizens, and your rights will be equal to those of the first Magistrate.

In the name of the Republic I guaratee to you an absolute amnesty.

Head-quarters of Guayana, Sept. 3, 1817.

BOLIVAR.

SIMON BOLIVAR, SUPREME CHIEF OF VENEZUELA, &c.

To all those to whom these presents shall come, &c

All Guayana being occupied by the troops of the Republic, and there being no enemies on either bank of the Orinoko capable of giving any obstruction to commerce. I have resolved to declare, as I do declare by these presents, the raising of the blockade, decreed the 6th of January, this year, with respect to Guayana, allowing it to remain in full force with respect to the ports of Cumana, la Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

In consequence of this declaration the vessels of all nations will be admitted and received into all the ports of the Orinoko, and the waters which fall into the same, with whatever goods and merchandize they may be freighted, every kind of importation being hereafter permitted; but notice is at the same time given for the information of foreign merchants, that, although the eminently liberal principles of which the republic makes profession are to be adhered to, the removing of all restrictions, the abolishing of all the monopolies of the former government, the reducing to a just proportion the enormous duties of entry, &c. and the facilitating by all possible means the relations of the human race, nevertheless the same regulations and the same duties which we have already established, shall be henceforward enforced.—Head-quarters of Guayana, Sept. 3, 1817.

BOLIVAR.

BULLETIN OF THE LIBERATING ARMY OF VENEZUELA DEL MARTES. SEPT. 2, 1817.

The Republic of Venezuela is every where prosperous, and its continual advantages promise us its speedy and complete liberty.

His Excellency, the Supreme Chief, has received the most plausible accounts of the division of Apure, and of the brigade of General Zarasa.

The meritorious General Paez marched on Varinas and San Carta with 2,000 men, and already that city had been taken by the Commandant Vellasana. In Barbacoas there are many Republican parties, and wherever the Spaniards are met they suffer extremely.

Merida has been occupied by the Patriots of Muenthies. New Granada is in a state of insurrection against its oppressors. It is affirmed by many persons from that quarter that San Fernande has been evacuated by the enemies.

Colonel Nonato Perez has beat in Cananare a reinforcement of Spanish troops sent from Santa Fe against him.

The Commandant Remigio Ramos, learned from an intercepted letter, that the city of Nateas was about to be evacuated, and that the enemy were about to retire below the Apure, from fear of being turned by the troops of General Paez.

The Spanish Commandant Palmero, with 300 men, has surrendered to the Commandant Guerreno, who commanded in el Yagual.

The Brigade of General Zarasa, posted at Chaguramos, has sent parties of Guerillas to the environs of San Sebastian de los Reyes, and of Calabozo; and has beat the flying camp of Chaguaramos, and the garrison of Calabozo, that sallied out with its Commander Inez, to give assisance to those in possession of Chaguaramas; so that in all the plains of Venezuela there does not exist an enemy daring to oppose our arms. The same General Zarasa, will have, by this time formed a union with General Paez operating in concert, these two Chiefs must make the situation of the Governor of the Caracas harassing.

Head-quarters of the General in Chief of Guayana, Sept. 2.

On account of the infirmity of the Sub-General in Chief of the Staff.

The Adjutant-General. F. GALIND.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Nov. 28.

WILLIAMS V. THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND TAX.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—I think it proper to intimate that I have considered all the points in this case, which are of greater importance in some respects than was at first led to believe, and I am prepared to give judgment. I have also deliberately considered all the cases which have been stated with so much ability by the Counsel on both sides, and as I think you may wish to know my reasons for giving the decision I have come to, very fully I shall on Tuesday enter minutely into them. I think it proper to delay my judgment till then, that as this is the last day of them, I may afforded all the time that I possibly can to motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, that the Commissioners had taken the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who had advised them to demur to the bill filed by the plaintiff, but he begged leave most solemnly in their name to disclaim any wish whatever to keep Mr. Williams out of his property, if indeed he had any proper claim to it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Let the case be peremptorily fixed for judgment on Tuesday.

THE ATTONEY-GENERAL V. BROWN.

This case we formerly reported, and on the motion of Sir Arthur Piggott, it was ordered to be heard the first day after the next Seal.

CASE OF OPPRESSION.

EXPARTE HUGHES IN THE MATTER OF RICHMOND.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY stated this was an application to commit Cobb, Wells, and others to his Majesty's prison of the Fleet, for a gross contempt of his Lordship's order, and also to order, them to make such restitution to Mrs. Hughes for the injury they had done her furniture, and other property, as to his Lordship should seem reasonable. A Commission of Bankruptcy was issued on the 2d of March, 1815, against Richmond, who was the son-in-law of Mrs. Hughes, in consequence of which her property was seized, and she applied for prorection to the Court, when it was referred to the Commissioners. Meantime while this was doing, Richmond raised an action against the petitioning creditors, when the Jury found that the Commission could not stand, and it was of course nullified. A petition was presented after this to the Vice-Chancellor, and Mrs. Hughes petitioned his Lordship that the property might he restored to her as the lawful owner. An order was made by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor in her absence, and without her knowledge, in consequence of which the assignees resumed possession of the property, thought it was evident that as the verdict of the Jury had nullified the Commission, they had no right to seize a single article: and had his Honour been informed of this verdict, there was no doubt he would have instantly refused the order. He had, however, been kept in total ignorance of it, and had thereby made an order which he never would have done. She raised an action of trespass against them, on the 31st of July, 1815, but was nonsuited, and the assignees then said, that they would institute a new action against Richmond, to try his act of Bankruptcy, but this they never did. On the 18th of August, 1815, his Lordship in consequence of an application made to him, granted an injunction to prevent the furnitiure being sold, but this had not been attended to; for though Wells, the auctioneer, had due notice of the injunction being granted, yet he had after that swept away every thing, and left the farm in a most desolated description. An aged female as Mrs. Hughes was, and loaded with infirmities, was turned out of her bed, and with her grand children forced to lie on straw. Provisions were wasted, the crops destroyed, and every thing which could not be carried off actually broken to pieces. Never had there been a family more the victims of oppression and tyranny than this had been. The goods, the implements of husbandry, &c. were sold conditionally by Mr. Wells, who well knew he was in doing so acting improperly. Never had he (Sir S.) known a case more aggravated in every point of view. In excuse, Mr. Wells said, he was the Agent of Cobb, and acted by his instructions. If this doctrine were once allowed, there would be a final end to all rule, for if agents were to be employed by principals, to defeat his Lordship's purposes and order, there was no further occasion for coming to the Court. But the contrary principle was so well laid down, and so ably, that it required no further observation from him. On these grounds he prayed his Lordship to grant his motion.

Mr. MONTAGU followed on the same side, and commented in very strong terms on the conduct displayed on this occasion.

Mr. LEACH, in defence of Mr. Well's contended that the application against him was not made, till the contempt of Court was alleged. The conduct of this Gentleman had, perhaps, not been so prudent as is should have been, but he acted under instructions, and he candidly avowed now he got the instructions. He shewed the utmost fairness by receiving no deposits from the persons who were bidders on the occasion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—You are charged with breaking the house open, and using her badly that she was forced to seek protection from Lady Congreve, while the children were obliged to lie on straw.

Mr. LEACH contended that the sale had proceeded by public auction.

Sir S. ROMILLY denied this, and said that it had proceeded by private bargain.

Mr. LEACH denied that the provisions had been wasted by the persons employed by Mr. Wells, as they had, on the contrary, been consumed by the labourers. He saw no grounds for involving Wells whatever in the complaint.

Mr. HART, on the part of the Assignees, contended, that if they had done wrong, they had done so unintentionally. Mr Cobb left London in August 1815, and was not to blame for what was done, as it was without his knowledge that the order had been granted by his Lordship. [Mr. Hart then, at very great length, went over the affidavits put in the case.] He contended Mrs. Hughes had no claim to the property, in asmuch as she was known by the real name of Bowyer, and not by that of Hughes, and she had lived several years with her son in St. George's-fields, and went there under that name. The assignees believed the property to be only colourably hers, for when she was asked before the Commissioners what means she had to support the farms, she declined answering the questions. After a number of other observations on the case, the Learned Counsel concluded by expressing his sincere conviction that they had acted by no means with any intent to be guilty of contempt. and in the case petition had been put in after petition, on subject matter not under the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. WINGFIELD, on the same side maintained that the case of assessing damages was not within his Lordship's province, and the proposal of referring it to the Master seemed only to be made with a view of entangling the proceedings.

Sir S. ROMILLY made an animated reply. He should certainly not take up his Lordship's time in answering what had been said on the other side, for of all he had heard, there were two-thirds perfectly foreign to the question. It was morally impossible for any man to look to the case, and not be satisfied that the whole was an act of revenge on their parts, for the defeat they had sustained in the nullifying of Richmond's commission. His Lordship could not redeem the two years misery this poor aged female had endured by any judgment he could give, but it was imperative that something should be done. It was shocking to every human feeling to see the outrage which had been committed on the occasion, and he hoped his Lordship would shew a just sense of it, and decide accordingly.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—I shall decide the case on Tuesday, as that day I shall reserve myself solely for giving judgments.

This case was partly head on Wednesday, and occupied the Court nearly four hours this day.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—November 29.*

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1817.

The French Chambers met on Tuesday last for the purpose of transacting a variety of business necessary towards completing their internal organization. The Chamber of Peers formed its several bureaux, which proceeded to the choice of their respective Presidents and Vice-Presidents, as likewise to the nomination of a Committee of Petitions. The six Peers elected Presidents were,

1. Le Maréchal PERIGNON.
2. Le Marquis GARNIER.
3. Le Marquis D'AGUESSEAU.
4. Le Duc de BELLUNE.
5. Le Marquis de MARBOIS.
6. Le Duc D'HAVRE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. Le Cardinal de la LUZERNE.
2. M. L'Ancien Evêque de CHALONS.
3. Le Maréchal de VIOMENIL.
4. Le Duc de ST. AIONAN.
5. Le Maréchal Duc de FELTRE.
6. Le Duc de la VAUGUYON.

From this list, as also from the associated one of Secretaries, Vice-Secretaries, and Members of the Committee of Petitions, the Royalist body in the upper house appear to be prepared for taking an active part in the business of the ensuing session. In the deputies, the five candidates for the Présidency were, after examining the list of voters, found to be, Messrs. de SERRE (President during the former session), ROYER COLLARD, CAMILLE JORDAN, BRUGNOT, and ROY. On the 12th, the names of these five gentlemen were laid before the KING, that his Majesty might make his election of one of them for the office of President, when he was pleased to nominate M. de SERRE. The KING, when M. CASIMIR PERRIER was presented to him, addressed that Member in these obliging terms:—"Your admission experienced no difficulty "on the part of the Chamber, and its judgment accords "with mine." Much deceived are we if the judgment of so enlightened a Prince could ever have countenanced that most absurd and preposterous law, from which it was supposed that certain impediments would have arisen to the admission of M. CASIMIR PERRIER to the Chamber—a banker and highly respectable person—but *a youth*, who, as perverse fate would have it, wanted a week or two, at the time of his election towards completing his fortieth year, The enactment of this famous law has been attributed to considerations altogether as unreasonable, as the effects of it, if it continue long in force, will prove to be pernicious to the country. It was hoped, we are told, that, by shutting the doors of the legislature against every man whose remembrance could not carry him back to some period antecedent to the revolution, that body would be found more easily susceptible of feelings of affection for the Royal Family, than if it were partly composed of a generation which had never heard them named but as exiles. We ascribe little value to such a distinction, if indeed the arguments do not lie the other way. A man of 40 in 1817, was in 1793 16 years old. Now boys of that age, and up to five and twenty, were the instruments by which the Revolution was effected. The youth of France were those who in fact overturned her monarchy. They recollect only the last scenes of the ancient Government, when the philosophers, and Jacobins, and all descriptions of intriguers, had succeeded in rendering it odious or contemptible. The watch-words of that eventful time were, *Vive la Liberte.—Vive l'Egalite.—a bas les Bourbons!* Those, therefore, on whose return to their early associations great stress is laid as a circumstance propitious to the house of BOURBON, ought to be men advanced in life when the revolutionary spirit began to diffuse itself throughout France. The old and many of the middle-aged repelled the contagion—amongst the young its ravages were deep and wide. Reasoning fairly upon this principle, therefore, the election law ought to be far more rigorous in its operation to produce any benefit at all. Sixty five or 70 ought to have been the age of qualification for the Chamber, if the object were to prop the Government of the present year, by the renovated loyalty of 25 years ago. If that scheme be too ridiculous, better open the legislature to men of 25. They were never possessed with frantic hatred of the Court and policy of LOUIS XVI.; both were extinct if not forgotten, while that race of men were in their nurse's arms. But what is of more than equal moment, those who are now in the earlier stages of manhood—that is to say, from 20 to 30 years old—never imbibed a single Republican lesson. They have no recollections of a popular excitement in the cause of freedom to haunt them, or to whet their animosity towards the Royal house. The false and fleeting image of liberty which reigned for an hour after the monarchy was destroyed, had perished soon after its Royal victim. Military despotism filled the atmosphere, when that generation of whom we now are speaking first had the faculty of looking round them and observing what they saw; and to them the charter of LOUIS XVIII. must have conveyed the first notion of real and definite liberty. Even, therefore, upon their own showing, the advocates of the present election law of France ought to rescind it, as hostile to the interests which it was designed to favour, since, if any fine drawn speculations upon the superior loyalty of this or that season of life, could ever be countenanced by a practical statesman, he would consider, that the two classes of the French most likely to support the house of BOURBON are—the very old, who were always their friends; and the very young, who never were their enemies. The Chamber proceeded on Wednesday last to choose four Vice Presidents, when the election fell upon M. FAGET, M. COURVOISIER, M. le Prince de BROGLIE, and M. BELLART. The discussion on the address to the KING, it was believed, would take place on Friday.

[*The Times,—November 17.*

WARNING TO SERVANTS.—The example of William Bull, executed on Wednesday, will, it is hoped, operate as a warning to those persons who fill the situation of servants. William Bull had been out of place about two months, when taking a walk to Chalk Farm, he happened to meet with a person of the name of Joseph Green, who, entering into conversation, soon persuaded Bull to accompany him to a public-house, in Tottenham-court-road, where, at length, they joined some others in card playing. Bull presently lost to the amount of 4*l.*; and, not having any cash, Green, whose occupation it was to entrap such characters as his new companion Bull, took this opportunity to suggest the robbing of Mr. Cartwright's house, and proposed to divide the spoil. Having once prepared Bull for the execution of this nefarious scheme, he next introduced him into the society of Fitzwilliams and Wilkins. The former of these depredators was notorious on the town; and the latter had been tried at the Old Bailey for thieving, when only twelve years old, and had also been transported for seven years. Fitzwilliams, Wilkins, and Bull, were finally the party whom Joseph Green prevailed on to commit the burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Richard Cartwright. All three were taken on the spot; while Green, the contriver of the burglarious deed, had the dexterity to avoid their fate. Fitzwilliams and Wilkins were it has been seen, both practised thieves; but this burglary was Bull's first offence of any kind, and on this account Mr. Cartwright tried every means to rescue him from execution. But the greatest law authorities were inflexible in his case; as it was considered that no master could repose with safety on his bed, unless all servants were intimidated by the terrors of justice from perpetrating such crimes. Bull, indeed, from the

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moment he was taken up, entertained no hopes of clemency. He pleaded guilty when arraigned at the bar, and he withdrew the plea only to accommodate his associates in their common crime. Justice is now appeased by his death; but his punishment will be ineffectual in its best and most extensive sense, unless it succeed in inculcating due lessons of precaution and honesty. Let servants keep in mind the fate of Wm. Bull!

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Two female servants who resided with Mr. Guise, of Palmer's-terrace, Holloway, were found drowned in the New river; one yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and the other on Wednesday. Each of them had a handkerchief tied round the eyes, and another about the mouth. Mr. Guise and his wife have both been in the country for some time, and left the two servants to take care of the house. One of them had a child at nurse, and took it away the night before she was found in the river. It is apprehended that the poor child has met with the same fate as the mother. When dicovered in the river, both had money in their pockets. A friend of Mr. Guise's called at the house, and not being able to gain admittance, the door was forced open. Several articles of plate and other things were missing, and one barrel which contained beer was found to have been completely emptied

A GANG OF THIEVES.—Norwood and its vicinity have of late been infested with as ine famous a band of *desperadoes* as any that have plagued the country for many years. In this course of last winter, and when the spring had far advanced, the most daring and extraordinary robberies were committed on the neighbouring gentry, who were plundered wholesale of their live stock of every description, whether consisting of cattle or fowls: farming utensils formed also a principal object of their booty. Mr. Bruce lost several sheep, which were killed and taken away in carts in the night: pig-sties were plundered of all they contained; and as for geese, ducks, and others of the feathered tribe, a clean sweep was made of them throughout the neighbourhood about once or twice a month. One of their last and most daring outrages was committed on the premises of Mr. Inglis: from this gentleman the thieves took six pigs, a calf, a cart, a quantity of harness, and various other things. The servants heard their proceedings, but were deterred from interrupting them on account of the character of the gang in the neighbourhood for cruelty and desperation; and in this opinion it turns out they were by no means mistaken. Mr. Inglis was from home at the time of the robbery, and on his return lost no time in endeavouring to trace out the villains. He employed police-officers, and circulated hand-bills, offering a reward, but all to no purpose. By their deeds they were next recognized at the house of Mr. Holland, and a valuable fatted calf became their prey; the animal was traced to have been sold to a butcher at Deptford. The premises of Mr. Gifford, the magistrate, had been attempted a short time ago without success; and there being good grounds for supposing the thieves would again repeat their endeavours, that gentleman had the precaution to have his premises watched by a police officer for several nights together. About a week ago part of the desperate gang paid him a second visit: fortunately for the neighbourhood, on this occasion the villain, who is considered the chief of the gang, was secured and detained in custody. The name of this fellow is *Hughs*, and he does not exceed 18 years of age. He proposes to turn King's evidence against the whole of his accomplices, provided his life shall be spared. His father and mother live at Norwood, and are considered honest and hard-working people. The villain confesses that the gang consists of 10 in number, and their practice was invariably to go out, all properly armed, with the intention to commit murder rather than be taken. He acknowledges himself a party to most of the robberies at Norwood during the winter, and especially that which took place a short time ago on the premises of Mr. Inglis. The gang resided individually several miles apart, for the purpose of obtaining information regarding booty; and when any great prospect of plunder was held out, they all assembled at some place of rendezvous, in order to concert measures for their co-operation. The day following the night on which Hughs was taken, a full meeting of the gang was to have been held at some distance from Norwood, on the Tunbridgeroad. On learning this fact, Mr. Gifford, with great promptness, sent to the spot several police officers; but we have reason to believe that he was disappointed in the hope of securing any of them, from the circumstance of their having received information of the caption of Hughs by an accomplice who had accompanied him to the premises of Mr. Gifford, and succeeded in making his escape. Although it is to be regretted that the villains for the present may elude the vigilance of the officers sent in quest of them, yet as their names and persons are now generally known, it is obvious that their power of doing mischief must be exceedingly limited, if not entirely at an end.—Perhaps it may give some clue to the apprehension of these fellows to state, that two men were taken to the Mansion-house yesterday, and were committed to the Compter for having in their possession a number of live ducks, supposed to be stolen. The names of these prisoners are *James Evans* and *John Clark*.

WEST GREENLAND.—Those employed in our whalefishery give the name of East Greenland to the islands of Spitzbergen; and West Greenland (not that forming the eastern-most boundary of Davis's Straits, to lat. 73) has long been supposed inaccessible from accumulated ice. This season the commander of a brig from Bremen, after making J. Mayen's Island, in about 71. N. says, that he stood to the westward in quest of seals, and in lat. 72. found land to the eastward; that he sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, but observing the bays and other appearances, to lat. 81. 30. when he found he could steer to the eastward, which he did for several days. That he then lost sight of land, and directed his course to the southward and eastward, and in 78. fell in with the first fishing-vessels he had seen. He gave this account to several ships from this place, pointing out his course upon the chart. To the northward he saw no appearance of ice; and this part of his story is very probable, for many ships have been as high as 83. this summer, where they saw no ice, nor appearance of it, to the northward. The log-book of this voyage ought to be published, and if his statement appear well founded, a vessel ought to be sent out next summer to ascertain the bearings of the coast, &c. When this captain was asked, with marks of surprise, by the gentleman who gives the above account, whether he had seen no ice in this circumnavigation, he waved his hand to the open sea, and answered, "*No more as dere, no fish, no seal.*" He saw no marks to show that the country was inhabited. One thing seems very probable, that after passing the drifting ice in June, or beginning of July, in latitude 78. to 81. there would be found an entirely open sea to the northward.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

HALIFAX, July 15.—The following Circular Letter, published by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been addressed to the several collectors of his Majestys' customs, as well as to the several collectors of light duties, at the different parts in this province:—

(CIRCULAR. Secretary of State's Office.

Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne having communicated to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that the American Government had declined to accede to the propositions which have been made to them by his Majesty's Government for the purpose of endeavouring to form some arrangement, by which the citizens of the United States of America might be permitted to a participation of the fisheries within the limits of the British jurisdiction, I have it in command from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to apprise you, that American fishermen are not permitted to frequent the harbours, bays or creeks of this province, unless driven into them by actual distress; and I have to desire, that you on no account ask or receive any light-money, anchorage, or other fees whatsoever from vessels belonging to American subjects. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, RUPERT D. GEORGE, Sec.

A ferocious animal, of a singular kind, has been killed lately, in a wood belonging to the Commune fo Moxilly-sur-Saone (Cote d'Or), by a farmer of that commune. Those who have seen it say it has some resemblance to the lynx; it is, however, thicker and longer in the body. Its head is like that of the fox its feet are very short: there is a whitish circle round the neck. A fœtid smell proceeded from it at the moment it was killed. The gamekeepers and wolf-hunters, who had pursued it during six weeks before, never heard it bark in the night like the wolves. This animal has been the scourge of the country. It had already devoured seven and wounded twenty children.

It is said that a further reduction will take place in the General Officers on the Staff in the West Indies. There are now four Major-Generals employed there, one at each of the following islands, viz. at Grenada, where half of a regimen is stationed; at Antigua, where five companies are; at Tobago, where only two companies are; and at Demerara, besides a Commander of the Forces at Barbadoes. The Governor of St. Lucia, who is a Major-General, is not retained on the Staff. The Staff of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general in the West Indies have been very much reduced; as also the Commissariat.

Only two regiments of infantry are now quartered in all Scotland, viz. the 88th, headquarters at Edinburgh; and the 40th, at Glasgow. The whole of the Highland corps not on service are in Ireland, viz. the 42d, 78th, 92d, and 93d.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON.—Extract from a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Gottenburgh, dated the 4th inst.:—"A Russian squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Moller, reported to be bound to Cadiz, consisting of five line-of-battle ships, and three frigates, anchored in Wingo Sound, having experienced heavy gales of wind in the Cattegat; they have sustained but little damage, with the loss, however, of some anchors and cables. The *Mercurius* frigate, one of the above three, parted company from the squadron in the Cattegat, and some doubts are entertained for her safety, she not having yet reached the appointed anchorage."

[*The Times*,—*Nov.* 14.

SELECTION'S.

The founder of the present noble family of FITZWILLIAM was Alderman of Broad-street in the year 1506. Before his death he forgave all his debtors, and wrote upon the erased accounts of each "*Amore Dei remitto!*" Cardinal WOLSEY was the chief means of this worthy citizen acquiring his large fortune. After the disgrace of the Cardinal, Mr. FITZWILLIAM very hospitably entertained him at Milton, Northamptonshire, one of the fine seats of the present Earl. HENRY VIII. was so enraged at this, that he sent for Mr. FITZWILLIAM to Court, and said, "How, ha! how comes it, ha! that you dare entertain a traitor?" FITZWILLIAM modestly replied, "Please your Highness, I did it, not from disloyalty, but gratitude." The angry monarch here interupted him by, "How ha!" (the usual exclamation of his rage.) Mr. FITZWILLIAM, with the tear of gratitude in his eye, and the burst of loyalty in his bosom, continued, 'From gratitude, as he was my old master, and the means of my greatest fortunes." Impetuous HARRY was so much pleased with the answer, that he shook him heartily by the hand, and said, "Such gratitude, ha! shall never want a master. Come into my service worthy man, and teach my other servants *gratitude*, for few of them have any." He then knighted him on the spot, and Mr. F. was immediately sworn in a privy counsellor.—

[*The Times*,—*August* 26.

PARISIAN ANECDOTE.

Translated from the Journal de Paris.

Paris is an inexhaustible fund for our Chronicle. Adventures are daily passing in that great city, the exact recital of which is much more comical than any thing the most fertile imagination could invent. Here is an anecdote which we warrant to be perfectly authentic,

On Wednesday last a man and a woman entered arm in arm the guard house in the street *St. André des Arcs*. From their calm countenance they appeared to be in the most perfect intelligence. Their dress, their manners indicated two good citizens of the neighbourhood. They approached the commanding officer of the guard, and the man, politely bowing to him said: "Sir, I bring you this Lady." "I am much obliged to you, but for what purpose, if "you please?"—"Sir, the Lady has robbed me," (at these words only she withdrew her arm from him.)—"What! she has robbed you."—"Yes, Sir, this morning I counted my mo-"ney, and I found three hundred francs missing "in my scrutoire."—"But who is the Lady!"—"She is not my wife, Sir she is a * * * * friend. —"Ah! understand you. But how have you "brought her to this place?" The woman then interfered, and said in mild tune; "Sir "he invited me to take a walk, observing that "it would do me good, and he brought me here; "you plainly see that he is a deceiver."—"But "is there any truth in his charge against you?" The woman held her tongue, and cast her eyes down.—"Yes, Sir," replied the man for her. "That Lady lived with me; she had all my "confidence, and she abused it. As she had "the charge of the house expenses, I requested "her, some days ago, to go & fetch for me a bundle "of asparagus, and a basket of green peas; "well, Sir, she brought me a *perkale* petti-"coat."—It was very bad, no "doubt." But "as you had lived in good intelligence, you "ought not yourself * * * * * *"—"It is true, "Sir; the Lady has been very dear to me, and "that is the reason for which I am determined "to have her punished with all the rigour of the "law."—"But, you do not know perhaps that "if she was found guilty of the crime you "lay to her charge, she would be condemned "to ten or fifteen years imprisonment."—"I "know that," answered the man with a sen-timental emphasis, "I know that perfectly.— "Then," remarked the woman very calmly, "you have a bad heart; it is pure mischief on "your part."

The Solomon of the guard house could hardly keep his countenance during this conversation. Wishing however to get rid of the business, he told the parties that military power had nothing to do with affairs of that nature, and that they ought to go before a magistrate. "I will," said he, "order two of my soldiers to accom-"pany you there"—"A thousand thanks for your attention, "Mr. Officer; have the goodness "further to order the gentlemen to walk behind "us, that they may not appear to be of our "company; otherwise the Lady might feel "herself awkwardly situated." So saying the Asian withdrew and took his partner with him. to the officer he remained stupified with the coolness of the accused and the politeness of the accuser.

How the affair was settled before the Magistrate, we have not been correctly informed; but we are led to believe that a reconciliation took place between the parties.

At the marriage of Monsieur, the Count d'Artois, the city of Paris, agreed to distribute marriage portions. A smart little girl, of 16, named Lise Noirin, having presented herself to inscribe her name on the list, was asked who was her lover?—"O!" said she, with great simplicity, "I have no lover; I thought the city furnished every thing."—This answer created much mirth; and in the event a husband was found for her.

THE FEMALE EYE.—A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expressions of a female eye:—The glare, the lare, the leer sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the lustre of pleasure.

In consulting the annals in which the efforts of the most celebrated swimmers are recorded, we believe none more remarkable will be found than that which was witnessed at Marseilles on the 15th of August. The Chevalier R. inspector of candidates for the Polytechnic School in the south, swam from the port to the castle of If in the space of three hours. He was accompanied by a boat to assist him in case of accident. M. R. performed his difficult under aking (the distance is more than two leagues) without experiencing any fatigue of importance. He had no opportunity of resting in this new sort of voyage, except by abandoning himself to the impulse of the waves, and floating like a piece of wood borne along by currents. M. R. is the same swimmer who, when a pupil of the Polytechnic School, swam from the Pont de Charenton to the Pont de St. Cloud, following the course of the river, in the space of two hours. The voyage from the harbour of Marseilles to the Castle of If was, however, a far more difficult and daring undertaking than that of the Seine. This extraordinary experiment attracted a great number of curious spectators, and in particular the seamen of all nations who at present crowd the port of Marseilles.

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